

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

"The Broken Arc," the series of Wednesday evening broadcasts under the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on the general topic of international and inter-racial amity, which has been conducted for nearly two years by the editor of this paper and Dr. Stanley Russell alternately, will come to an end with Dr. Russell's talk next Wednesday. Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT who have been interested in this series—and we have reason to believe that there are many of them, from Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan, where the hook-up ended—are invited to communicate with this paper if they desire a renewal of the series, or something closely resembling it, after the summer vacation.

ELSEWHERE in this issue our Ottawa correspondent expresses a view of the session of Parliament just closed, which is probably entertained by a great many Canadians. It is undoubtedly true that Parliament has adopted practically no legislation of a far-reaching kind for the remedying of the grievous economic ills from which this country has long been suffering. It is equally true that it has witnessed the almost total destruction, by our own Supreme Court and finally by the Privy Council, of a quantity of very far reaching legislation adopted by the Parliament which preceded it. It has done nothing towards a redistribution of either the financial burden or the administrative responsibility of "relief," and has looked on during the upbuilding of a vast vested interest in idleness, accompanied by considerable cruelty to the less astute or influential among the idle. It has done nothing about the railway problem except adopt a new set of statistics designed to make it appear that there is none. It has done little to create employment, and what employment has been, by whatever cause, created has done little more than look after the natural increase in the employable population. We must agree with our correspondent that, except in its unusual brevity and freedom from bitterness, it has not been a notable session.

And yet we wonder whether for that very reason it may not have been a good session from the point of view at any rate of the recovery of business activity. Is the adoption of new legislation as important a duty, for any legislative body, as the refusal to adopt any new legislation which may have a disturbing effect upon public confidence? Is this not a time when far-reaching novelties in legislation are practically certain to have precisely that disturbing effect? Is not the evident present-day lack of clamor, in most of our Canadian legislative bodies, for any very far-reaching legislation concerning business a very strong factor in promoting those recovery tendencies of which, by the way, the swiftly expanding advertising columns of SATURDAY NIGHT offer a very convincing evidence? Is not the era of legislative experimentation over, even in the United States, even in Alberta? Did the Senate do any real harm in killing the Transport Bill, and the Privy Council in killing three-quarters of the amazing social enactments of the Bennett Government?

We believe, as earnestly as anybody in Canada, in the gradual and intelligent "reform" of the economic system. But we think that the time to effect that reform is when the system is in tolerably good health. We do not think there is any danger of Canadians forgetting that they have sundry economic injustices to remedy, sundry economic liberties to vindicate. Canada will not easily or speedily return to the careless prosperity-mongering of the late 'twenties. She now realizes that for any serious effort to cope with her permanent problems she must free herself from the trammels of an unamendable Constitution. She will free herself, though not in excessive haste; and she will then be ready for that reformist legislative program which, if embarked upon today, would be partial in its effectiveness, ill-considered in its design, and highly disturbing in its immediate effect upon the timid but reviving flow of capital.

### STALIN-TROTSKY FEUD

WE HAVE been invited to give our moral and financial support to a "Toronto Committee for an Inquiry into the charges against Leon Trotsky," affiliated with the American and European Committees for the Defence of Leon Trotsky. We do not at present think we shall do so. So far as we are concerned, the dispute about Mr. Trotsky is and will remain a private fight. We have no desire to get into it. Our feeling about it is much the same as that of a ninth century Saxon Christian would have been about the disputes between the Sunnites and the Shites of the Mohammedan religion if he could by any conceivable possibility have heard of them. Both Mr. Trotsky and Mr. Stalin appear to us to be engaged in the propagation of disastrous forms of philosophical error, and the more they quarrel the better it will be for truth.

We do not think very highly of the processes of law by which various alleged Trotskyites were condemned in Russia last year and various others will no doubt be condemned this year. But neither do we think very highly of the processes of law by which Mr. Trotsky maintained his ascendancy in Russia during the time that it lasted. We doubt if anybody, outside of a few very sentimental Communists in the United States and possibly England, thinks that political trials in Russia have been greatly concerned with facts or justice since 1917, or indeed perhaps



REMOTE CONTROL. Mr. R. B. Pearson, Chairman of the London Stock Exchange, pressing the button in the committee room of the London Exchange which, on March 30, gave the signal to open trading in the new Toronto Stock Exchange building. Seated on either side of Mr. Pearson are the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. R. P. Wilkinson, Deputy-Chairman of the London Stock Exchange.

—Photo courtesy "Canada's Weekly."

since 1517 or earlier. The parallel drawn by the American Committee with the Dreyfuss and Sacco-Vanzetti trials seems to us entirely meaningless. Those trials occurred in countries belonging to the comity of democratic and justice-loving peoples. There was something to be gained by convincing the French, and there would be something to be gained by convincing the Americans, that their judicial systems slipped a cog in these two cases; and both the French and the Americans are open to such conviction and disposed to act upon it if convinced. They recognize the existence of a body of Civilized Opinion in the world at large, and desire to conform to it. We do not think this is the case with the people of Russia under their present government, or with the people of Germany under their present government. We could extend this list of countries considerably, and we can certainly add that we do not think it would be the case under a Trotskyist government in Russia nor under any sort of Communist government in Germany. The administration of justice in such countries is likely to continue unsatisfactory according to civilized standards, so long as the countries themselves continue to be, in that and other related respects, somewhat less than civilized. And who are we, to undertake to civilize them? If we were an adherent of any form of the Communist philosophy things would be different. This would be our fight and we should pile right into it—but not in the name of civilization or justice. The fight is merely between two rival sects of the Marxian religion.

### FAREWELL TO HORS D'OEUVRE

OURS is a weakling generation, lacking the stuff of its fathers. We have been confirmed again in this conviction by the report from New York that restaurateurs of that metropolis are planning to anglicize *hors d'oeuvre* and have been solemnly debating the merits of such grisly alternatives as "assorted appetizers" and "quaint snacks". The hotel men contend that people hesitate to order what they cannot pronounce. It is a waste of honest rancor, we suppose, to suggest that persons who cannot face *hors d'oeuvre* or *caviar* with the same demeanor of derring-do that distinguishes a cavalryman facing the charge should remain at home, consuming their victuals behind the safe barricades of Anglo-Saxon nomenclature. It is, apparently, too late in the day to recall the fact that the whole theory behind the use of French terminology on North American menus was not only its unpronounceability but its quality of enigma that added the exciting element of chance to the business of pointing at a fancied item and saying, "Gimme some of that."

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

A MAN in California has written a 50,000 word novel without using the letter E. This does not excite us as much as would an autobiography without the letter L.

Modern art is full of sorrow  
To one brought up on Turner, Corot.  
—Old Manuscript.

Things that tend to make us paler  
Are cars that cut in with a trailer.  
—Elsbeth.

### "ARTICLES FOR SALE"

\$12.50. Trunk, hardly been used. Cost eight dollars. Box ———

— Toronto Daily Star.

The boom is on.

The proposal that Casa Loma be used as a mental hospital has inspired a correspondent to point out that it would be ideal for persons suffering from delusions of grandeur.

But it is a lamentable retrogression. Dining out is, or should be, an affair of glamor, attended by adventure and surprise, or why dine out at all? And there is nothing so glamorous, so full of adventure and surprise, as foreign-looking, foreign-sounding food. Far be it from us to compare the table to the fair sex, but it cannot be denied that an air of mystery becomes the former as deliciously as it does the latter and that in *Crêpes Suzettes*, no less than in *Crêpe de Chine*, a matter of what is after all hum-drum biology is invested with all the glory of romance and high endeavor.

Let the cowardly-custards begin to ask for "assorted appetizers" and "quaint snacks". As a *regalier* and gallant of the old school, we shall continue to fix the waiter with a quixotic eye and command him to bring on the *horsy doovers*.

### THE TOWER OF TORONTO

WE HAVE no sympathy whatever with the proposal to tear down Casa Loma, that unique example of the aesthetic and social ideals of pre-war industrial Canada. It would cost a lot to tear down, having been constructed with a solidity more suggestive of the baronial castles of the early Middle Ages than of the highly changeable residential fashions of the twentieth century. The expenditure involved in tearing it down would produce nothing for the city except a few building sites of somewhat dubious attractiveness or a park too small and too sloping to be of much practical utility.

Our suggestion for Casa Loma is that the city authorities resign themselves to the prospect of having it as a permanent possession, and proceed to convert it, with as much speed as may be appropriate, but certainly not overnight or in a matter of months, into the one kind of asset which it can readily and naturally be, namely a mediaeval ruin. Nature and time are the forces which must be relied upon for the greater part of this task of conversion; but their operations can be somewhat expedited by judicious means. The first thing to do is to gut the interior, which can never serve any useful purpose anyhow, and to make a few holes in the roof. After that, ivy and other rapid climbers should be planted around the walls as closely as possible. We understand that the place is already provided with a number of secret stairways and passages constructed in the stone of the walls themselves. The gutting of the interior would presumably bring these to light, and they should be carefully preserved and made as accessible as possible, while some romantic Canadian novelist or poet, of whom goodness knows there is an ample supply, should be engaged to create legends appropriate to the place.

(Continued on Page 15)

## NEW DIPLOMACY

BY HUGH SHOOBRIDGE

OLD-STYLE diplomacy has long been on the receiving end of many aspersions. Yet with the passage of time neither diplomacy or manners seem to have improved.

Consider diplomacy. In earlier and more gracious days it was conducted with dignity, suavity, and a considerable degree of silence; there would be a little swirl of animation behind the scenes and then there would materialize an agreement, a treaty, or—perhaps—a war. But all very nicely done and with no hard feelings.

How different to-day. Is this diplomacy—this series of howlings and blusterings into microphones?

IT IS ALL reminiscent of the deterioration in the intercourse between Smith and Jones who live at 34 and 36 Terra Crescent. These families have always had their little differences; there was the episode of the Jones dog in the Smith poultry run; the case of the Smith chickens and the Jones vegetable garden; also the mysterious disappearance of the Smith pruning shears.

Until recently these matters were adjustable in a quiet and friendly way. There might be the odd stiff note, a day or so of curt greetings and cocked snooks, but sooner or later Smith and Jones would get together over a couple of tankards and smoke a friendly pipe of peace. The neighbors never learned that relations had been strained.

A marked contrast to the manner in which the latest dispute has been handled. The merits of the case are not material and, in fact, Terra Crescent is badly informed as to them and inclines to the belief that Smith and Jones themselves have now forgotten the original issues.

SOME conduct of a younger Jones came in for criticism and then Jones himself said rather loudly that certain people could, with advantage, mind their own business. Rather ostentatiously the Smiths gathered on their back porch and took no trouble to lower their voices. Smith is personally a peaceful man, but the family was clamorous with indignation. Mrs. Smith remarked that if her husband would speak right up and tell Jones where he got off it would make life in Terra Crescent more possible. Young Gertrude contributed an inspired character sketch of one of the Jones boys, and her brother chimed in with some corroborative detail that undoubtedly gave verisimilitude to a narrative neither bald nor unconvincing. All in all the Jones family, their ears flapping in the back garden, had much assistance to an hour of clear vision.

The next development seemed designed to impress Terra Crescent as a whole rather than merely the Smiths. Mrs. Jones and the children with two maids and the furnace-man (who also looks after the garden) formed up in two lines on the front lawn and Jones himself flung up the top bedroom window and harangued them. He began by sympathizing with

GOING TO THE CORONATION? See Wilma Fair's and Bernice Coffey's Hints to Coronationists in the Second Section.

them because of the proximity of Smiths, but went on to point out it was possible to live as though the Smiths were not there. "Their slurs and insults do not affect us," he shouted, "since we do not deign to notice them; in fact we do not hear them. We will go on living and working in the noble Jones manner completely contemptuous of malice and envy."

SO WORKED up did Jones get that he flung his right arm upward in an exultant gesture and so enthused were Mrs. Jones, the children, the two maids and the furnace man that they all flung their right arms upward to demonstrate the extreme solidity of the Jones family. Terra Crescent was so impressed it thought the solidity complete from the neck up.

Then young George Smith who writes for the papers had an effusion in the local press which mentioned no names but was sufficiently obvious to Terra Crescent and very exasperating to Jones. That angered man went straight home and organized a crushing counter stroke.

He gathered on the front lawn the same household group but augmented by the furnace-man's brother, a young man who was courting one of the maids, the charlady who came in once a week, and his own sister who was on a visit. Scorning the front bedroom window he went up through the attic and spoke to them from the roof through a megaphone. The speech was blistering and the analysis of Smith history most comprehensive. Terra Crescent gathered that Jones would stand for just so much after which he washed his hands of the consequences.

ROBINSON, who lives at No. 28 over the way, cautioned his family that once things began to be thrown he intended to board up his windows and they would all use the back lane for entrances and exits. Terra Crescent would cease to exist for them until things had settled down again.

So that is how things stand and Smith is very puzzled and upset about it, recalling the days when he could drop in on Jones and talk things over with the aid of a long glass of beer.

Old styles and manners had their points.



THIS WEEK SAW the most ambitious operatic undertaking yet attempted in Toronto, when the Opera Guild of Toronto produced "Tannhauser" with Borre as conductor and Alt-house as guest star. These pictures were taken during dress rehearsal on the Massey Hall stage, and show the Finale of the Second Act and the Return of the Pilgrims in Act Three. The soloist (in street dress) is Doris Godson Gilmour, the Elizabeth.

—Photos by "Jays."



## CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE

BY DONNA S. DAVIDSON

The views expressed in this article, which is from the pen of a well known and accomplished lady living in Edmonton, are not wholly those of SATURDAY NIGHT. We are inclined to ascribe more responsibility than Mrs. Davidson does to the school, unsympathetic and unreflecting behavior of older Canadians towards the new-born nation, and less to the racial tendencies and political history of the immigrants themselves, for the anti-democratic attitude which many of them have developed. Nevertheless Mrs. Davidson's view is even more held by many parts of Canada, particularly those parts in which recent immigrants constitute a high proportion of the population; and we are glad to give space to an able expression of it. *Readers will please note that Mrs. Davidson does not expect the mass of immigrants at all the time, and that she is not at all averse to the idea of a high proportion of the population; and we are glad to give space to an able expression of it.*

AN ARGUMENT has been advanced in recent months by numerous Canadian writers and speakers of the fact that to admit a population of disaffected European countries to people our empty spaces would be the cause of peace. This I believe to be untrue. The well-to-do of these countries do not live in a state of peace, do they? Why should they? If they do, why do they not escape from economic difficulties, misery of their own citizens, and from a desire to dominate, live in the midst of it? Canada.

What can Canada do to change the war mentality of Europe? Is it possible, by living at their feet, to be "pacified"? The two countries that contain most of the world's war are Italy and Germany. But another country that plans expansion is a different issue, and appears to me more dangerous to our Western civilization, is Russia. Russia's brutal philosophy is hard to credit, even at the same time she openly proclaims world domination through propaganda and revolution. Italians are by circumstances of climate, race and temperament, suited to the northern part of the North American continent. Germans, with their racial ties, are under the influence of philosophies and political ideas which are not from our own. This fact alone makes it a dangerous policy to allow further German immigration to British Dominions until Germany's intentions are clear, and she is definitely no longer a threat to peace. On the other hand, if Germany actually is planning war, she is hardly likely to permit any considerable immigration of her people.

IN MY opinion the people we are most likely to get without effort on our part are Slavic peasants—Russian and Ukrainian. The Canada Year Book (1928) listed the Ukrainians in Canada at about five hundred thousand, and stated that they were the third largest national group in Canada, and there has been a steady stream of them into the country even under depression regulations. Before we open the doors to the full flow of a race so alien to our own as the Slav, and so behind our own in cultural progress as the illiterate peasants of that race, let us consider what will be the effect on our national life of any such influx.

We need a speedy increase in population, it is true. But the only people who will be an immediate asset as settlers are people of allied races and cultures and political systems, who will quickly adapt themselves to the duties and privileges of Canadian citizenship. They would require, too, to be economically self-supporting. In the case of British settlers, there are indications that British capital, government or private, would be forthcoming to finance them until they fitted into the Canadian economic life. That would bring hope and opportunity to men and women of our own race whom circumstances have cramped. It would relieve population pressure in Britain whose population is greater to the square mile than that of any of the countries in question. (For I take it that Britain's lowered birth rate is due mainly to economic stresses.) It would tend to give economic stability and political sanity to our

rational life. For despite vociferous and defiant elements in British politics, let a national danger threaten, and they stand almost to a man behind the government of the day. This has been exemplified often enough in the last few years to need no proof. And if ever there was a need for citizens who can forget private and party interests and put country first, there is that need in Canada today.

PEOPLE who favor the Melting Pot idea will say: "Look at the British Isles themselves for an example of the fusion of races—Britons, Celts, Romans, Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Danes and Normans—and you argue that they have developed the soundest civilization in the world." The answer to that is, that from the settlement of the Angles, Jutes and Saxons in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries to the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215 was a period of six or seven hundred years—centuries of struggle towards a unified national spirit, and the freedom in which to continue its growth. Moreover, all the succeeding waves of invaders, Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Danes and Normans, were of the same racial stock, and of similar social development. More important still, they had an isolated, self-contained island in which to work out their destiny. And all were hardy, simple, primitive peoples, on much the same levels of civilization. There we have the uttermost contrast to an attempt to assimilate large alien groups into any democratic country of the present time. Long periods of time, related racial stocks, similar customs and thought patterns, isolation from outside influences. Add to that an even more important point of difference. No fresh invader was welcomed into the nation. Each fought his way in against determined resistance, regarded and treated as an alien for generations, except where he was strong enough to overcome the people he conquered, as in the case of the Normans.

WHEN a modern democracy permits or invites—and often financially assists—the settlement within its borders of alien groups, it demands of them in return (theoretically) bodily and mental health, no criminal record in their homeland, enough money to be self-supporting for a few months, and at the end of five years if they have wrestled a bit

nations, subject to conflict within and pressure from without, cannot afford to give citizenship privileges indiscriminately. I quote the following from a *Times* leader (London, Aug. 15, 1935):

"The vast and terrifying movements of world population are watched with childlike complacency by the great majority of mankind—the rise of this race and the decline of that, the dictators' passion for numbers, the unpredictable changes in the masses of human material on which the statesman has to work. Only from time to time, when a census is taken or the population prophets momentarily hold the stage, are we reminded of this fundamental social and economic problem. And even those reminders are pitifully inadequate to bring home the gravity of the questions which confront the British race in particular." This is an introduction to a statement of the dangers to the Empire from over-populous countries who cast covetous eyes on British territory, and deliberately encourage population increase.

THE menace is undoubtedly there; and it is not a question merely of territory passing from British to foreign control. Rather it is a question of alien, and to us undesirable and dangerous, systems of philosophy and government, systems founded on force and the loss of individual freedom, superseding the benevolent and elastic system that is the growth of centuries of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The danger is not in one spot or from one direction. To us in Canada it might come from two sources; from a sufficient body of German immigration to be a grave internal danger (added to the alien elements we already have) should Germany be at war with Britain; or from a further influx of Slavic peasants infected with the Communist virus, and acting as a breeding ground in Canada for Marxian theories as a step in the establishment of the Communist World State—no idle threat, and no vaporing of casual agitators, I feel sure. Italy will expand as greatly as she can. Germany may intend European war—a war of expansion. But Russia does intend (and work and scheme) to establish her communist theories throughout the world by propaganda at first, and force where necessary and expedient. I know from facts obtained in a large Ukrainian community in Alberta where I lived for a while, that the local Ukrainian Labor Temple had its taxes paid by a central or superior branch at Winnipeg, and was openly Communist. I attended one meeting where a delegate of the Farmers' Unity League newly returned from Russia addressed a gathering of fellow Ukrainians in English. (She was a half-literate product of a Canadian High School.) She declared, after eulogizing Russia and "downing" the capitalists, that when all sympathizers of their organization got together, they would overthrow the government and have a Soviet in Canada! A nice thought. But her type of worker is crude compared to the ones who are at work underneath in all countries today.

That our foreign groups, particularly Russian and Ukrainian, have lent too ready an ear to the Communist agitator is plain to anyone who cares to look. We had personal knowledge of whole groups of families who had "turned Red," and most of whom were out-and-out Communists, holding meetings and spreading their doctrines. There was ease after ease of the sons of original settlers who had prospered and sent their boys to college or university, coming back, red agitators, to urge repudiation of debts, grain strikes, hunger marches and so on; and we were treated to the spectacle of a "hunger march" converging on Edmonton from the communities of the 60,000 Ukrainian settlement, in trucks and cars, and supplied with a turkey dinner by their sympathizers on arrival. The average Ukrainian farmer did not wait for debt legislation to stop paying debts. He ceased to "have any money" though actually he always had cash for other things than debts, while his honest neighbor had not. We were told by one of them that there were agents of Moscow in the country who got as good pay as the district M.P.; and by another that he was pained when he visited Vancouver to see the high proportion of his people in a hunger-march there. He added that there were numbers of young people on relief there who belonged on farms in his own district.

Having lived among these people, and made a close study of the question, it is my opinion that we shall not assimilate them into our civilization in

the sense that their thought pattern and ours will become one and the same. Rather their presence in large numbers will tend to change our civilization, and not for the better. Their own countries are making social experiments that are more suited to their stage of development than are the advanced concepts of democratic government.

Let anyone who questions the assertion that Central Europeans generally are subversive to Canadian standards of life and institutions, consider in what parts of Canada radicalism has given most trouble: in the Prairie Provinces where they are in greatest ratio to the native-born; in the industrial centres of Ontario where they are strongly represented (10 per cent. of legitimate children born alive in Ontario are born to foreign-born mothers); and in Vancouver where they have drifted in large numbers. Let him consider the cost to Canada over the past half-century of the attempt to assimilate them in (a) assisted immigration, (b) extension of government supervision, (c) increase in cost of policing and law administration, and (d) support in sanatoria, asylums, jails, on relief and on old-age pensions. When we add to that aspect the consideration that only a very small percentage can become good all-round citizens as we understand and desire citizenship, in the course of three generations (and much longer), we see that such an attempt is not a process of building up, but of levelling down. In my opinion that is exemplified in that great Melting-Pot nation, the United States. They have not succeeded there in bringing their aliens up to their Anglo-Saxon traditions. Instead the aliens have brought their background with them in gangster organizations and racketeering (offshoots of bandit, vendetta and blackmail organizations in the old world), in mixed and lowered cultural standards, and mixed and lowered moral standards. There we have the spectacle of a Christian country where life and property are as unsafe as in the Middle Ages, where fabulous sums are spent on education and the general level of intelligence is no higher than the tabloid press, where organized crime has the biggest turnover of any business, where a flippant, tinselled "sophistication" is flaunted in radio, press and screen which must bear fruit of an unpredictable nature but certainly not good fruit.

DO WE want to repeat that condition in Canada, while we still have the forming of a nation in our own hands? That we need more people—need them urgently—is undeniable; but let us try by all means in our power to get them from the races that have a similar tradition, a similar thought pattern to our own—Scandinavians, Dutch, French, as well as British. It is argued, and truly, that immigration to Canada does not attract these nationals greatly; and that, indeed, there are few of them to immigrate. But it is our problem to induce the available ones to do so, and to see that they are given a square deal when they get here. A few settlers who can take up the duties of citizenship intelligently from the start are worth a hundred-fold the number in aliens who become a problem and a subversive influence.

What ignorant immigrants can do politically is evidenced only too well in Alberta. Their practically solid vote, added to the irresponsible element among our own people, can create a problem, and does. We drove seventy miles to vote in the election that brought in the Aberhart Government, and through the Ukrainian district every polling place had its crowd of them with their black-skirted, yellow-shawled women—with their hands out for more and more. There is a pathos about their gross materialism, but therein is another proof that our ways are unsuited to them.

I have often reflected that if each man who urged Slavic and other Central European immigration were compelled to spend at least three months in close daily contact with either a farm or village group comprised wholly of them, and share their daily lives and try to understand their reactions to and on Canadian life, there would be an immediate and profound re-sorting of opinions and re-aligning of loyalties. A necessary condition would have to be that the sojourner should go in some simple guise, and try to enter the community life on an equal footing. But this test should be made, or the subject be dropped. Mentally honest men should not support policies of such consequence to Canada, on hearsay evidence.



THIS PLACE WITH KINGS. One of the new German postage stamps bearing a portrait of Herr Hitler, which will be issued for the first time on April 20, the birthday of Der Führer.

with the English language, have committed no crimes, and kept off relief, they are eligible for full citizenship. This means that even though they have the primitive outlook of a people but recently emerged from serfdom, they are entitled to vote on the national and international problems of their adopted land.

That consideration, under pre-war conditions, did not cause much uneasiness to the average citizen of the United States or Canada. But the world of the post-war period is a very different thing; and



# I AM AGAINST WAR

BY A PACIFIST

AS WITH the preacher whom the late Mr. Coolidge reported to have been "against sin," I am "against war."

In the late World War, owing to circumstances beyond my control, I participated only to the extent of making shells, and of aiding in sending better men than myself to fight, to be killed, or to be maimed. It is not a pleasant memory. There have been moments when it has been most unpleasant. I know that it was a horrible adventure for those less—or more—fortunate than myself, who actually fought.

War is a very real danger. In all the history of the human race there have been but few years in which the gates of the Temple of Janus could be closed—to proclaim the world at peace.

WAR must have a cause. Usually that cause seems to have been the ambition of a dynasty or a nation to add to its power or its wealth. In a classic work Sir Norman Angell tried to prove that this was an illusion, and that war was always a failure. For an industrialized modern nation, with its life attuned to participation in an active system of international trade, Sir Norman was right. It does not follow that he would be always right. There is no evidence that Genghis Khan felt disappointed at what he accomplished; that Alexander of Macedon did not attain his end; that the Battle of Aboukir Bay or the taking of Quebec did not add to the power and wealth of Britain—and, to dodge Sir Norman's charge that nations are often named as though they had an entity apart from that of the individuals who constitute them, to the wealth of Britons.

TAKE the case of Italy today. That country is far from being industrialized to the extent that Canada is. It is, essentially, an overcrowded land of peasants. Could Italy find some area of fertile soil, with adequate reserves of food and mineral wealth, the people of Italy, should they seize that area, would be able to assert that they had gained something by war. If the area in question was one which, under its existing government and social system, was producing less wealth each year than it would under Mr. Mussolini's rule and with the industry of Italians, the whole would, economically at any rate, gain by Italian conquest of the area.

Perhaps Mr. Mussolini erred in picking on Ethiopia. Perhaps Canada would have been a better field, or British Guiana, or Australia. What I am trying to show is that war is not always and necessarily the result of economic folly.

Pace Sir Norman Angell, we are still far from the point at which we can depend on human wisdom to prevent war—which is why Geneva is returning to its original status of a pleasant Swiss city.

WITH causes of war still in sight, what are the chances of another Great War? I think they are poor.

The World War was so beastly and big that, as it was a new high-water-mark in the use of ingenious and unpleasant devices for killing and maiming, we are apt to mix up cause and effect. Actually, the bigness and beastliness were due to quite other causes than new-found skill in armament-making.

Older wars were even more beastly. A bullet wound, or even a sword cut, used before Florence Nightingale to mean a grave risk of gangrene. Now we sluice the wound with iodine. Except in some very local areas the Great War produced no example of concentrated horrors equal to those of, say, the Civil War in the United States.

Bigness is another thing. That is the result of modern industrial and transportation development. Napoleon would have liked to take every man in his Empire to invade Russia, or to fight at Leipzig, but he had to leave some to man the farms. France, in 1914-18, could take every man—and leave Canada to expand wheat acreage with tractors.

THERE is nothing in the idea that armaments cause war. If we were to abolish all armaments Mr. Mussolini might still invade some other country with an army equipped with shovels. A sharpened shovel is a deadly weapon. Mr. Mussolini with some poison gas and bombs is far worse than Mr. Mussolini with a shovel, but the real trouble is that he is Mr. Mussolini—not that he has armaments.

As a matter of fact, it is highly possible that armaments may yet avail to prevent war. A recent news service bulletin suggests that, in England, those who fear the effect of the approaching end of the boom in housing and light manufacturing are taking comfort from the expansion of the armament industries. God help them in that case—for not even Mr. Roosevelt's brain trust, or any of our Canadian socialists, has as yet argued that public expenditures on instruments of destruction can be other than gross economic waste.

THE technique of war is a changing art—although a student can find all the basic principles in "De Bello Gallico," or the "War Song of Dinas Vawr." Aviation, for example, was essentially an auxiliary service—owing to its not having been used in war before. In any new war it would be a major arm. Since the "Krieg ist Krieg" doctrine of "Schrecklichkeit" is now standard, the nation which exposes its capital to air bombardment is risking a major defeat.

For this reason, no nation will risk its air fleet in a major action except under stress of dire necessity. We did not risk sea fleets in major actions in the late war.

Obviously, any attempt to bombard the capital of a nation with an undefeated air fleet would risk too much—unless victory in the ensuing air battle were certain.

It was for this reason that the German sea fleet did not try to bombard London. Clearly a sea fleet is a much better means of destroying cities than any "hit-and-run" air raids—but no one tries the plan against a powerful enemy fleet.

This is but a single one of changes in the technique of war which seem to make war on a great scale highly improbable.

It will become impossible when the ethical sense of a large and powerful part of the human race so wills. Until then probably the best method of preventing it is to arm one's own nation; to talk as pleasantly as possible about other nations; and to say prayers against war very regularly.



DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. Prince Chichibu and Princess Chichibu of Japan with Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir and the official receiving group during the recent visit of the Prince and Princess to Government House, Ottawa. The Prince and Princess were en route to England where the Prince will represent the Japanese Emperor at the Coronation. —Photo by Kersh, Ottawa.

## THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page 13)

prate to the locale, legends which would in time grow and take root very much like the ivy, and ultimately surround the whole early twentieth century pile with a glamor of almost pre-Columbus antiquity. We can see no reason, for example, why one of the cellars should not be described as the place in which William Lyon Mackenzie rallied his followers—if he ever did rally his followers, as to which we are uncertain—for the attack upon Bishop Strachan's palace, unless indeed Casa Loma would do better for the palace, in which case the Casa Loma stables, a block or two to the north, might serve, in a similar ruined condition, for the rebels' stronghold. Sticklers for historical accuracy will no doubt be horrified at these suggestions; but we suspect that some of the very best legends of the Tower of London rest on no more solid a foundation than that which we are now laying for what should in time to come be famed from end to end of this tourist-travelled continent as the Tower of Toronto.

### CRIPPLED CIVILIANS

ONE of the weakest features in our present social organization, and there are not a few, is the number of needy persons who do not happen to qualify for the attention of any particular benevolent organization, by reason of their failure to be included in certain specific classes. Benevolent organizations which deliberately aim at filling in these blanks in the scheme of remedial operations should therefore receive an exceptional amount of sympathy. For that reason we are keenly interested in the Society for Crippled Civilians, Inc., which is holding its tag day in Toronto today, April 17.

Crippled adults who are not eligible either for workmen's compensation or for military pension, and who are in serious need, would be an almost wholly neglected class if it were not for the efforts of Mrs. J. P. Hynes and her devoted fellow workers in this Society, which provides legal advice, wheel chairs, new limbs, repairs for old appliances, and many other articles and services, and helps to find employment for handicapped men and women.

### THE OSHAWA STRIKE

AT THE time of going to press no early settlement was in sight for the regrettable labor dispute which developed over the week-end at the General Motors establishment at Oshawa. The dispute was, however, being carried on with a commendable regard for the requirements of Canadian law, and with a plentiful supply of mediators ranging all the way from the civic authorities of Oshawa to the federal Government. The company appears to be adopting a conciliatory position on all points except that of negotiating with the American officials of the C.I.O., who are the real leaders and promoters of the strike.

Our own feelings on this dispute are exceedingly mixed, and we find it quite impossible to take up the simple and die-hard position of either the *Globe and Mail* on the one hand or the *Daily Clarion* on the other. We profoundly regret the advent of the C.I.O. into the Canadian labor field, for one single and all-sufficient reason. The C.I.O. is by its methods and by its objectives a political organization; and while we have no objection to labor's organizing itself politically—it has done so in Great Britain with very good effect—it is perfectly obvious that political labor organizations cannot properly be international.

The political problems of Canada are not those of the United States; and an organization whose primary objects are in the political field of the United States cannot possibly perform a useful and legitimate service in Canada. We feel that this is so obvious that there is little danger of Canadian workers continuing for long to associate themselves with such organizations; the Oshawa car workers may find the C.I.O. very handy for the temporary purpose of securing wage advances and better conditions (in which much has already been achieved), but they are hardly likely to go on indefinitely supporting an organization whose main object is to make Mr. Lewis, either President of the United States or a major power behind the President.

The older international unions had no political aims and were concerned solely with the economic position of the workers in their respective trades; and internationalism in them, as between two countries so closely related economically as Canada and the United States, was perfectly natural and proper—as much so as internationalism in financial ownership. But this is quite another affair. Having political activities across the border, the C.I.O. may obviously be expected in time to develop political activities in Canada, which on the part of an American-dominated organization would be quite intolerable; and even the idea of Canadian funds and Canadian influences being employed in an American political conflict is disturbing.

### PRESERVATION OF ORDER

THAT the C.I.O. could not be permitted to introduce into Canada the highly disorderly and illegal technique which has characterized much of its progress in the United States was obvious from the start, and we are very glad indeed that emphatic pronouncements by all the governments concerned (strongly endorsed by press and citizens) made that point unmistakably clear. Mr. Hyatt's actions were wise and courageous, and if some of his utterances were less wise—that is a matter which will affect his political future more than it will the issues of this labor dispute. He was obviously right in insisting on order and legality, and in taking unobtrusive measures to maintain them. We think he was right in denying the claim of the strikers to relief. The rise of the relief system complicates the labor situation immensely in the event of a strike, but it seems obvious that workers who could if they wished have employment on terms much better than those enjoyed by the average worker are not entitled to be maintained by the community while refusing that employment.

When a Canadian local of an American union desires to associate with itself in its negotiations the chief international officers of that union, it appears to us to be difficult to refuse the proposal simply on the ground that these officers are "foreigners"; and when the *Globe and Mail* in an effort to be consistent on this point takes the position that the American head office of a Canadian branch company must equally dissociate itself from all questions affecting the relations of the branch with its employees it is simply being fantastic. There are Canadian branches which, though having a separate corporate entity, are entirely owned by their American affiliates, and to suggest that the owner should take no interest in the wages and conditions of employment in its own plant is beyond the limits of common sense. But then the *Globe and Mail* further maintains that all the C.I.O. organizers should have been barred from Canada by the immigration

authorities, as "undesirable disturbers" introducing "principles foreign to the best interests of Canadian labor." If Canadian labor cannot be trusted to turn down "principles foreign to its best interests" unless the advocates of those principles can be kept out of Canada, Canadian labor is not as intelligent as we have believed it to be, and will need all the guidance that the *Globe and Mail* can give it. But we do not think things are as bad as that.

### THE MUSICAL SEASON

THE musical season—we can no longer speak of any dramatic season—in the larger Canadian cities has come to an end, as it usually does about the middle of April. In Toronto, in Montreal, in Winnipeg and in Vancouver it has been aesthetically and financially satisfactory to an exceptional degree. The period of prosperity into which we are now advancing seems likely to differ widely in its cultural aspects from that of 1925-9 which preceded it. It is—so far at any rate—vastly less restless, less vulgar, less addicted to the shoddy and sensual in the arts. Orchestral music was impossible in the 'twenties, for all the competent instrumentalists were playing jazz in the honky-tonks, for high wages. There are honky-tonks again today, but they are quieter and less extravagant, and they cannot monopolize the good musicians; there are enough left over in North America to provide four times as many competent symphony orchestras as the continent ever had before 1930, and the total North American symphony audience must be ten times as large as a decade ago. The radio has something to do with it, but a changed and chastened public mood has more. The latest developments in architecture, providing larger and more sumptuous halls, have something to do with it also, and so has the death of the theatre, for the cinema, which has replaced the theatre as an entertainment, has never replaced it as a social "occasion," and concert and opera have now the only "full dress" audiences of the season.

### EFFECT OF AN AUDIENCE

A BEAUTIFUL auditorium and a richly bedecked audience have more to do with the effectiveness of most of our secular musical performances than people imagine. For that reason the provision of such halls as the Eaton Auditorium in Toronto and the Civic Auditorium in Winnipeg—and there is talk of a great new hall in Montreal—and the development of the very fashionable audiences which frequent them has been highly beneficial to concert music in this country, just as Massey Hall was forty years ago. The modern device of the subscribed concert series has also been most valuable—and is capable of being employed and indeed is being employed in cities much smaller than those just referred to. We have not in many years of concert-going been more moved by a vocal recital than we were last week by the closing event of the Auditorium Concert Series in Toronto with Retberg and Pinza, who seemed to us to be inspired to a more than usually exquisite performance by the sight of a crowded and splendid audience in that very impressive hall. We are quite unashamed to add that we were among the "horny-handed" persons referred to in another column by Mr. Charlesworth as being responsible for a rather long list of extra numbers; but we wish to add that our object was not so much to obtain extras as to testify in the only possible way to our lively appreciation of the art of the singers. We do not belong to, and we have a lofty contempt for, that type of auditor who ceases to applaud the instant he is convinced that he is not going to get what he calls an "encore."



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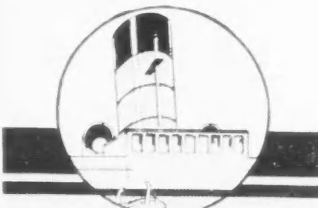
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—History of Canada, April 5-12

# HELP SELF, GET NO HELP

IF YOU help yourself at the expense of your creditors, you can't expect an outside source to help you. That appears to be a lesson in which the pupils of the schoolmaster-premier of Alberta have not been sufficiently drilled, and on which, whether they like it or not, they will now have to do a little intensive cramming in view of the report of the Bank of Canada on the financial position of Alberta. The economic experts of the Bank, at the insistence of Premier Aberhart who hoped thereby to secure federal financial assistance, made an investigation in Alberta similar to those which resulted in Manitoba and Saskatchewan being recommended for temporary federal financial support. The Bank found "that Alberta can maintain its Government services on as favorable a basis as Manitoba and Saskatchewan without receipt of additional assistance, and we therefore see no basis for recommending that temporary financial aid should be extended by the Dominion Government." The gist of the situation was that Alberta's finances were in approximately the same shape as those of Manitoba and Alberta except for the changes made in them by the Alberta Government's recent repudiation of fifty per cent. of the interest payments on its bonded indebtedness. The money saved in this manner is about the amount that would have been needed from the federal Government, if the repudiation had not occurred, to place Alberta on a par with Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The investigator was unable to conclude without "expressing regret that this repudiation of interest liabilities should have taken place." If for no other reason than that of the "self-interest" of Alberta with an eye to the future.

### DOMINION

**Prorogation:** Second session of eighth-month Parliament prorogued by Lord Tweedsmuir. With the order passed cleared a few minutes before the arrival of His Excellency, the members of the House of Commons staged an impromptu sing-song, popular numbers being "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" "My Wild Irish Rose" "Home, Home on the Range" and "Sweet Adeline."

**Wheat Marketing:** Appointment of a wheat market commissioner for Canada in London to direct an organization seeking development of markets for Canadian wheat was proposed to the Tarion royal commission in Vancouver by Robert McKee, former president of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange, Grain Exchange and Board of Trade. Robert McKee, Vancouver export merchant, told the commission that the present "out of line" position of Canadian wheat was slowing down sales. T. D. Logie, former Saskatchewan farmer, proposed that sale of Canadian wheat be on a "fair average quality basis" instead of present grading system. G. Willmott Madison, Organizing Secretary of Western Canada Poultry Association, urged a wheat storage program in the United Kingdom as a safeguard against food shortage in case of war.

### ALBERTA

**Commission:** A new Social Credit Act was introduced in Alberta Legislature, which calls for appointment of a commission free from political control to formulate and administer a Social Credit program. The House adopted new legislation to reduce interest rates by 50 per cent. on provincial securities or debentures guaranteed by the Province.

**Crisis:** High River Okotoks Social Credit riding organization, in Premier William Aberhart's own constituency, passed resolution, with twenty-four out of a total membership of forty-two present, asking the premier to resign as their representative in the provincial legislature. Reasons given for the resolution were that he "has been our representative for the last nineteen months and has received several delegations, some in a disdainful manner and has been in his constituency only once." A Legislature resolution to declare the offices of the premier and his cabinet vacant was ruled out by Speaker Peter Dawson, on the grounds that "it would interfere with the functions of the Lieutenant Governor, and is unconstitutional."

**Sterilization:** Amendment to Alberta Sterilization Act providing for compulsory sterilization of hopeless mental defectives on order of a medical board was approved by the Legislature.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Doukhobors:** School Board of Ashlaw near Nelson, decided to request British Columbia authorities to establish separate schools for Canadian and Doukhobor children. The request came following the destruction by fire of four schools and two community halls, in the West Kootenay district. Number of buildings fired or bombed increased to eleven. Police guards and watchmen were stationed at all important buildings in the district.

**Election:** A general election will be held in British Columbia this spring, Premier Pattullo announced, the date to be set before April 22.

### MANITOBA

**Anti-Strike Measures:** A measure to prevent strikes and lockouts in industry, and providing for penalties for interference with the rights of employers and employees, was before the Manitoba Legislature and moved for second reading by Labor Minister W. R. Clark. The bill proposed to set up conciliation boards similar to those provided by the Dominion Industrial Disputes Act, and to bring within its scope all workers of the province except domestic servants and agricultural laborers.

**Moratorium:** Notice of a resolution to propose consideration by the Manitoba Legislature's agricultural committee of a scheme to suspend

interest on farm mortgages in event of crop failures, endorsed by the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, was given by S. J. Farmer, C.O.P. Labor leader. It is proposed that when a farmer's income per acre is less than \$7, interest on his mortgage should be automatically suspended for one year, and in the event that his income is better than \$7 per acre, interest payments should be collected only from the amount above the stipulated figure.

### NOVA SCOTIA

**Cabinet:** Hon. C. A. Anderson of Sherbrooke, N.S., resigned as Minister without Portfolio in the MacDonald government, pending findings of arbitrators inquiring into statements alleged to have been made by Chief Forester G. W. L. Croighton, that the company of which Mr. Anderson is president had violated provincial lumber regulations.

### ONTARIO

**Election:** Premier Hepburn denied any possibility of an election in 1937, and definitely stated that his government would not go to the polls until after another session.

**Relief:** A reduction of \$566,284 from the corresponding period in 1936 was noted in the Toronto relief costs for the first three months of the current year, according to Welfare Commissioner A. W. Laver.

### PERSONAL

**Radio:** Miss Esther Thompson and E. K. Williams, K.C., have been appointed to the newly-created Manitoba advisory council of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

### OBITUARY

**Angus, John Victor,** Montreal, chief mechanical engineer Montreal Engineering Co., Beaudoin, Louis, Hawkesbury, Ont., former mayor of Broughton, Que. (87). **Belcher, Frederick James,** Winnipeg, sportsman aviator, past master councillor

of Winnipeg chapter of Order of De Molay (30). **Browne, Percy E.,** Winnipeg, former hockey and rugby star (53). **Craig, Dr. John E.,** Ottawa, physician (64). **Davie, Gordon Dun-** can, Quebec, shipbuilder and shipper (64). **Ellis, Dr. James F.,** Ottawa, senior member Canadian Pensions Commission, former Speaker Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly (66). **Hopewell, Mrs. Charles,** Ottawa, widow of former mayor of Ottawa, prominent churchwoman (70). **Hunt, Dr. C. W.,** Indian Head, Sask., pioneer physician, first person to grow apples successfully in Saskatchewan (80). **Jackman, Capt. Thomas James,** Vancouver, pioneer Pacific coast navigator, former alderman of Vancouver (71). **Kydd, Mrs. Samuel L.,** Montreal, widow of former editor-in-chief of "The Gazette" (86). **Marsolais, Mrs. A. R.,** Montreal, daughter of late Hon. J. G. Laviolette (74). **McGow, Lieut.-Col. Dr. Samuel Harvey,** F.R.C.S., Ottawa, member of permanent Medical Board in England during war and successively had charge of the Petrograde Hospital and the Perkins Bull Hospital, London, prominent Ottawa surgeon (72). **McCoy, Florence Mand Cook,** Ottawa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Dr. Samuel Harvey McCoy, Nelson, Chief, Williams Lake, B.C., chief of Sugar Cane Rancherie Indians (64). **Robertson, William,** Montreal, founder of firm of Robertson & Co., furriers and hatters, former Government expert on furs (88). **Spanjaardt, Peter,** Montreal, sports editor and noted police reporter of Montreal "Star" (71). **Stephenson, James A.,** Winnipeg, Inspector for Manitoba Liquor Control Commission (61). **Stevenson, Mrs. Walter,** Montreal, daughter of first inspector of mines for Nova Scotia. **Wa Ke Ma Wab, Wild Potato Indian** Reserve, Namakan Lake, reputedly oldest Indian in Northern Ontario (120). **Williams, Mrs. Victor,** Toronto, wife of Major-General V. A. S. Williams, Commissioner of Ontario Provincial Police. **Woodworth, John Wesley,** Vancouver, oldest resident of Vancouver (103).



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Both dogs love to ride, and the mere mention of "car" starts a mad scramble for the front door.



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# WHO IS LEWIS?

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

WHEN John L. Lewis won the recognition of U.S. Steel for the C.I.O., he won the greatest victory in the history of industrial warfare. A month or so ago it was General Motors (United States) with a war chest it was said of \$100,000,000 to fight the Lewis menace, consenting, after six weeks' experience of "sit-down" striking, to themselves sit down in conference with him. Result: Recognition of the C.I.O. as collective bargaining agent for its members, a pay-roll increase of \$25,000,000, and the prompt return of 100,000 to work. Then it was Steel with its 550,000 employees, a pay-roll of a billion a year, "voluntarily" announcing a pay rise of \$100,000,000 a year, a forty-hour week and recognition of the Lewis organization. In anxious conference at the moment of writing is the coal industry for whose 350,000 miners Lewis is demanding a 30-hour week, 200 days work a year and \$1200 pay for that work. Soon it will be the textile industry with its million and a quarter workers and then on to his goal of thirty million of labor's unorganized army. The battle with the great A.F. of L. is on and those who know Lewis have little doubt of the issue. He is the greatest force in labor today, the man of the hour, as the phrase goes. Already his shadow cuts clear across the political scene. It may yet darken the door of the White House. Could it have been Lewis and his marching hosts President Roosevelt had in mind when he warned: "If we (the Democratic party) do not have the courage to lead the American people where they want to go someone else will?"

FOR half a century steel has been the implacable foe of labor unionism. The bloody Homestead battle was the answer to strikers in 1892. Today's answer on the lips of Myron C. Taylor shows the revolutionary change that has come over its social thought. Said he: "I have faith that if patience is invoked, if all prejudice and ill-feeling are discarded, if honest intention to co-operate predominates, if self-interest is subordinated to the common good, we can and must through common effort accomplish that equitable relationship between the owner, the worker and the public which will solve our existing economic discord." To this new approach and its result, Lewis pays his tribute: "The settlement is a fine example of an intelligent approach to a great economic problem. It has been made possible by the far-seeing vision and industrial statesmanship of Myron C. Taylor. From time to time over a period of several months Mr. Taylor and I have engaged in conversations and negotiations. We were each conscious of the great weight of responsibility and the far-reaching consequences attached to our decisions. Labor, industry and the nation will be the beneficiaries." Rumor has it that it was the wife of the steel chairman who persuaded her husband to sit down with the maned giant she saw stalking the corridors of the Mayflower in Washington. Women are often, too often for male comfort, perhaps, clairvoyant. And then again the rumor may have been borne of that taste in private lives the key-hole reporters strive to please. More likely persuaders were the Washington Administration; the ship-building program crying for steel bids and limiting contracts to 40-hour mills; the last election, showing the temper of the country; and the new technique in strikes. And behind all these—Lewis's shadow.

JOHN LEWELLYN LEWIS was born of Welsh parents at Lucas, Ia., in 1880. At 57 he is in his prime, a giant in stature and strength. Mining was his heritage, the occupation of his father and five brothers. Unionism was also in that heritage. His father was a member of the then Knights of Labor and, for his strike activities, on the "blacklist" of operators. This kept the family on the move. Also on a precarious financial footing. At 12, with only an elementary school education, John entered the mines as a mule driver. According to his biographers, he was a self-possessed, pugnacious youth, good with his fists and his tongue. He would fight or harangue with equal enthusiasm. He was also restive. He wanted knowledge, and read. He also wanted to know the country, and roamed the West. Mining did not satisfy his tastes or his ambition but it was all he knew. So he dug copper in Colorado, silver and gold in Montana, and whatever else or wherever else the earth yielded. He witnessed the strikes and took part in them. He also learned mining conditions, and, having helped to dig out the 400 miners killed in the 1905 mine explosion at Hannah, Wyo., could paint those conditions and hazards for his State Legislature a few years later. In 1906 he was back in his native Lucas and the coal fields. A year later he was a delegate to the United Mine Workers Convention and the following year took to wife a country school teacher. But not for long was he to wield a pick. In Panama, Ill., where he moved in 1909, his career in union circles got fairly under way, first as president of local mining union, then as lobbyist to the Illinois capitol where he organized the Legislature into a workmen's compensation act, attracted the attention of Samuel Gompers, and became the field and legislative representative for the A.F. of L.

THIS job gave him the opportunity and experience he wanted. For six years he traveled up and down and across the continent, gaining first hand knowledge of the lumber, glass, rubber, steel and other industries. He participated in strikes, appeared before State Legislatures and Congress, and in 1916 served as a member of the Inter-state Scale Committee. Appointed chief statistician

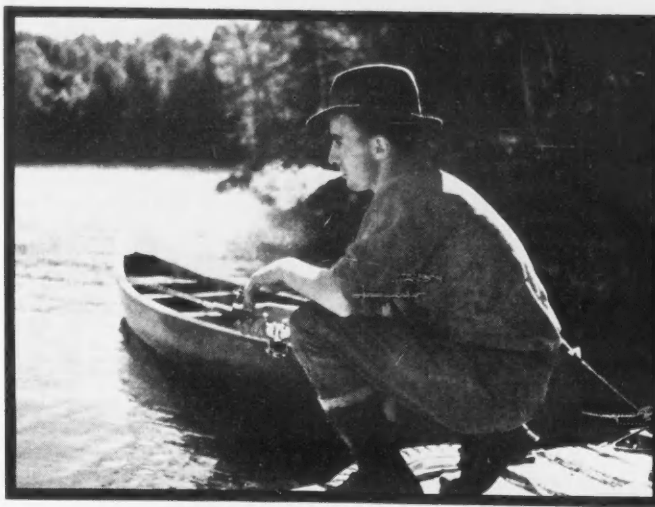
to the U.M.W., he quit his job with Gompers to devote himself to the union where his future lay. Taking the lead in the wartime negotiations he brought the basic wage rate for coal miners up from \$3.50 to \$5 a day, became vice-president and in 1919 president of the largest industrial union in the A.F. of L.

Running a union is no dainty task. Running a miners' union the least dainty of all. The history of the U.M.W. was bitter with strife. More strife and bitterness were ahead. Lewis took over its running in the chaotic conditions that followed the armistice. During the war the coal mines had developed a terrific over-capacity. With war's end, output had to be reduced, employment cut down, wages reduced. The miners were discontented. The union threatened with disintegration. Lewis handled the situation without gloves. To him labor warfare, to succeed, must be as ruthless as any warfare. He tyrannized the miners into acting as a unit for collective bargaining and then, with strikes, terrorized operators into meeting their demands, fighting injunctions and the Washington government on his way. When the agreement he got on a \$7.50 wage expired in 1922, he struck again without warning. This strike lasted five months but Lewis won a continuation of the wage, won it again in 1924 for another three years. But this was the end of victory for the time being, and 1927-33 seemed the end of Lewis as leader for all time. Even before the 1927 agreement expired the \$7.50 wage proved a hollow victory to the miners on payday. Two, three and four times a week the sign "No Work tomorrow" went up on the pits. Rate agreements were also being ducked and miners were finding themselves at the mercy of the operators. From then on it became a scramble, every district for itself. In those years Lewis was to see the great U.M.W. dwindle to a few thousand members, its treasury depleted, his leadership repudiated, himself denounced. He has said he could not live through those years again, but they only greyed his red mane, set his face sternly toward the future, turned his mind to closer study of the complex problems involved. So diligently had he applied himself that, when 1933 and the N.R.A. arrived, his exact knowledge of coal economics made him a potent factor in the framing of a code for that industry.

IN THE "7a," Lewis had now a new weapon, and having helped to forge it, saw its opportunity before other labor leaders had grasped its meaning. Taking the union's last \$75,000 he sent organizers into every coal field and by the time coal codes were ready to be negotiated, had a strong, secure organization to back his demands. He got from operators a wage increase from \$3 to \$5 and an agreement that was to survive the N. R. A. When N. R. A.'s demise threatened the future of that agreement he speeded the Guffey Coal Bill through Congress with threats of a national coal strike. Now that bill too is dead and the unprotected agreement expired April 1. That is the agreement before the coal conference now sitting. What will be its fate? Will the operators renew or will there be the general coal strike that Lewis threatens? The answer means much to the country, everything to Lewis.

Were the years 1927-33 also chastening years for the labor leader? Or did they merely sharpen his native intelligence, teach him political wisdom, change strategy for statecraft? Napoleon he has studied deeply, made his campaigns his guide in tactics. Has he found a better model in the White House? Or is he visioning a combination of both in his formidable person? A keen political opportunist on the public platform, a ruthless general in the field? Speaking peace in the conference, breathing terror in the country? An olive branch in one hand, a sword in the other? Lewis cannot yet be drawn in a stroke or captured in a sentence. At 57 he seems to be still in the making. A force not yet fully appraised.

PLANNING for the future, however, in those years of adversity, he conceived a future for labor organization on a scale hitherto undreamed. Nothing less than the unionizing of the twenty-five or thirty million unorganized workers, skilled and unskilled, in mass-production industries, which the A.F. of L. with its obsolete craft-union idea could not touch. And so was born in his own mind, at least, the now terrorizing C.I.O. With the "7a" Lewis had come back. Behind him was a once more powerful U.M.W. And as its president he came into the 1935 A.F. of L. convention to argue the opportunity for a great industrial-unionization movement—his dream. The New Deal and President Roosevelt had prepared the way, real democracy was having its day. The picture he drew did not, of course, include the vision of his own great chance as the central figure in that movement and, in its success, himself an economic and political power in the country such as no labor leader had ever been. But the bureaucrats of the A.F. of L. saw it and bitter was the fight on his proposals. "Traitor" and "Red" were frequent epithets, but when one was flung that reflected on his legitimacy, Lewis' answer was a right to the jaw and the speaker took the count. The man who could, in his earlier days, brain a vicious mule with a blow could hardly stand for that. But Lewis won more than that round. Seven A.F. of L. union presidents walked out of the convention with him to make his C.I.O. a reality. Within a year and half its victorious march was on. It struck and won in the flat glass industry; gained higher wages and improved working conditions in the rubber industry; a 12 per cent. wage rise in the clothing industry. And now victory again in General Motors and Steel, with others imminent.



FLY CASTING is a chief enthusiasm among fishing members of the Seignior Club in the Province of Quebec, but fishing of all kinds is to be obtained with bait, troll or worm. The season at the Seignior Club opens in May and lasts until freeze up.

THERE have been political victories too. In Pennsylvania, the stronghold of Republicans as well as Steel, Lewis was able to elect a New Deal Democratic governor, and a Lieutenant-Governor from the executive staff of his own U.M.W. That was a master stroke in paving the way for the workers' organizing campaign. Under republican rule strikers could be enjoined. Now, in case of trouble with the State, no law officers will be allowed to "interfere with the rights of the workers." We have the word of the Lieutenant-Governor for that. Lewis was also a powerful factor in the re-election of President Roosevelt. And once he even called on the White House for the "pay-off." But only once. That was too brutally frank an expose of political obligations. And gratitude had not rendered the President speechless, nor sapped his courage. Lewis is still his staunch supporter in the Supreme Court fight and a strong backer of his social program—even the power behind the throne his enemies allege, perhaps. But still well behind. By 1919 we may see a change in these relative positions. With a potential strength of twenty or thirty million voters behind him, Lewis

may be able to dictate the democratic platform and nominees.

IN WASHINGTON the Lewises live quietly and unostentatiously in a little two-and-a-half-story frame cottage, furnished with antiques. The simple life of the miner's cottage still, with a collector's taste added. For this burly, two-fisted, rough-riding labor leader, to the world outside, has not been indifferent to cultural equipment at home. He knows its public importance if not its private satisfaction. Not for naught did he choose an educated mate who has guided his reading and trimmed his speeches. Not for naught has he schooled himself in English, the classics and foreign languages while qualifying himself as an expert in coal economics. Lewis has also qualified as a public speaker. The gift of oratory, already in his Welsh blood, has been carefully trained and exercised. It may be of the old school, measured and pontifical, but power it has, if not grace, and even at that he can turn a phrase with the best. No mean equipment all told for a leader of the militant democracy now upon us.



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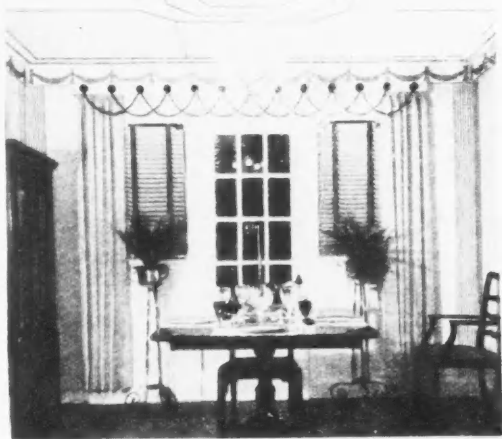
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## MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WITH an audience of nearly 3,000 exultantly singing "Auld Lang Syne," the season of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra ended last week. It was the happiest and most successful season in the history of the organization, a season which dissipated the dark forebodings that were abroad a year ago. Clearly the Orchestra, through the energy of its directing mind, Sir Ernest MacMillan, has established itself as the central factor in Canadian musical life. In wealth of achievement, and vital contact with the progress of music in the world at large, its showing has been remarkable.

The rendering of "Auld Lang Syne," which came unexpectedly, was an instance of the kind of showmanship which helps in any enterprise. It was preceded by another unannounced but timely episode: a rendering, splendid in spirit and tonal quality, of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" in commemoration of the coming Coronation. If I mistake not, this work, a masterly example of scoring, especially for brass, was originally a Coronation composition.

Elgar also figured in a novelty, never before played in Canada, despite the fact that it is about a quarter of a century old, the symphonic study "Falstaff." It is an elaborate and detailed composition, kindred in imaginative conception to the "Til Eulenspiegel" and "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss. Like those works it will grow in the appreciation of listeners with repeated hearing. Sir Ernest borrowed a leaf from the practice of Walter Damrosch, by explaining in advance the program which Elgar set for himself, with illustrations of the more important themes. Elgar aimed to depict tonally the character and adventures of Falstaff as revealed in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth," not the more familiar Falstaff of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The Falstaff of the latter work, revived as legend has it to gratify a wish of Queen Elizabeth to see Falstaff in love, is a far less colorful and interesting figure than the earlier Falstaff who shared the revelries of Prince Hal, and his adventures are less commonplace. Elgar saw him as a character "in green old age, mellow, frank, gay, easy, corpulent, loose, unprincipled, and luxurious." The themes he devised to typify various phases of Falstaff are ample in suggestion, and minor characters like Prince Hal and Doll Tearsheet have their own themes. He sought also to convey the atmosphere of the tavern life of London at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Altogether the work is a stimulating symphonic picture, which even on a first hearing impressed me more than any work of Elgar's which I have heard. Sir Ernest gave a broad, virile and intensely vivacious interpretation, and the Orchestra in all sections acquitted itself splendidly.

The other works on the program were "request numbers." One was a modern work known to the music lovers of this continent for a comparatively short time, the Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda, the Bagpiper," by the Czech-Slovakian composer Weinberger. It is but nine years later as an opera throughout Central Europe. Today the Polka is known everywhere through orchestral performance. It is romantic, infectious, captivating music and the interpretation by MacMillan had capital clan.

The growth in favor since the war of Cesar Franck's only symphony has been a unique musical development of our time. Composed fifty years ago, it was not at first well received. When first played in Toronto in 1912 by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under Josef Stransky, it was to all intents and purposes a novelty, imperfectly understood. During the past fifteen years, however, its haunting, idiomatic strains, its quality of unrest, mingled with spiritual longing and rising to a radiant, dreamlike conclusion, have seemed to satisfy the emotional needs of millions of people. So far as radio audiences are concerned it is today the most popular of all symphonies. On the concert platform it ranks among four or five other masterpieces as a work that never fails to give emotional satisfaction. In breadth of style and beauty of detail the interpretation was admirable. Admirable also was that of the Prelude to "Lebensgrün" in which the string section (which now commands the admiration of many conductors) revealed its high distinction.

IN THE field of song-recital the crowning event of the Toronto season was the joint appearance of the great lyric soprano, Elizabeth Rethberg, and the superb basso, Ezio Pinza. It was the conclusion of a distinguished sequence, the Eaton Auditorium Concert Series. A noted prima donna of the past said she liked to sing in Toronto because the audience was always so well dressed. If that helps, the two singers must have been

stimulated by the opulent showing of shoulders and shirt bosoms; but probably they were helped more by the buoyant enthusiasm that pervaded the audience.

Elizabeth Rethberg has for a decade or more been my favorite among sopranos of the post-war era. Her artistry is exquisite and her voice has a melting quality that distinguishes her from contemporaries. Her art is on a parity with that of Frieda Hempel, whose singing in days gone by I regarded with something akin to idolatry. Rethberg had as her associate an artist of equal distinction in Ezio Pinza. His concert appearances are more rare because he is probably the hardest-worked principal in the



NORA GIBSON, who will give a violin recital at Eaton Auditorium, April 29.

Metropolitan Opera House. His voice and style are so noble that they bring back memories of great basses of the past, Emil Fischer, Plançon, Edouard de Reszke and Chaliapin. Of late years popular taste has run to baritones, but basses of authentic quality are more infrequent and more satisfying. The two voices, each flawless, formed a perfect and enthralling contrast.

It was a rather greedy audience. Sixteen important numbers were on the program, but certain horny-handed persons hammered away so enthusiastically that extra numbers of almost an equal total were exacted. I shall speak first of the joint offerings. These began with the enchanting duet, "La ci darem," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," in which the insatiable lover makes advances (successfully) to the coquettish Zerlina. Both are accomplished Mozart singers, and their finesse and beauty of utterance were ravishing. In response to clamor they wisely concluded that they could not do better than sing more Mozart, so two duets from "The Marriage of Figaro" were rendered with delicious sparkle and distinction. "The Swallow Duet" from "Thomas's" "Mignon," which came later, seemed colorless compared with Mozart, but Pinza gave rare significance to the music of Lothario, who despite the fact that he originated in the mind of Goethe, was, in popular parlance, a "goof." Their final appearance was in a traditional French carol, in which Edwin McArthur, a most gifted pianist (last heard here with Flagstad), transferred his talents to the organ.

Rethberg's solo offerings were varied and notable from a musical standpoint. One may mention the loveliness of her legato in Handel's "O Sleep Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" and the exquisite smoothness with which she rendered the flourish that abounds in Mozart's "Alleluia." Her voice seemed to waver a little in Schubert's "Du Bist Wie Eine Blume" but she gave deep emotional meaning to "Im Herbst," by Franz. Her interpretations of the Strauss "Ständchen" and "Die Thüre Halle" from "Tannhäuser" were examples of golden, perfectly governed, declamatory utterance.

As soloist Pinza was equally fine. On the operatic stage he has a special flair for High Priests, for his voice could put the fear of God into anyone, and an example of the nobility of his style in an ecclesiastical capacity was his rendering of the aria of the High Priest of Isis from Mozart's "Mozart Flute." In contrast, he sang Handel's "Alma Mia" with a gloriously smooth and full legato. In many numbers the impeccable quality of his pianissimo singing brought delight to sensitive listeners. In Mephisto's Serenade from "Faust" he ran the gamut of sinister laughter, and the dignity of his rendering of grief in the great aria, "In Lacerato Spirito" from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra," could not be excelled. Of his extra numbers the most impressive was the tragic Italian lyric, "Trova," "Altogether it was a glorious evening."

### COMING EVENTS

THE Royal Alexandra, after a long period of cinema, will return to its legitimate uses for half a week beginning Monday, May 3, when the 1937 "Ziegfeld Follies" will occupy the stage. With Fannie Brice and Bobby Clark at the head, the big entertainment brings Jane Pickens, Harrison and Fisher, Cherry and June Preisser, Stan Kavanagh, Cass Daley, Marvin Lawler, Hugh Cameron, James Farrell and Ben Yost's Varsity Eight in the foreground. The Winter Garden Orchestra is a supplementary feature, not to mention an adorably pretty chorus that fills the stage to overflowing.

Toronto's well known two-piano team, Winifred Mazzoleni and Kathleen Irwin, are to play at Orchestra Hall, Detroit, on April 29. They will appear with the Orpheus Male Choir, the noted Detroit choral organization. Further testimony to the fact that the fame of the team's musicianship has travelled far beyond the boundaries of Ontario is an engagement to play in Burlington, Vermont, on May 14.

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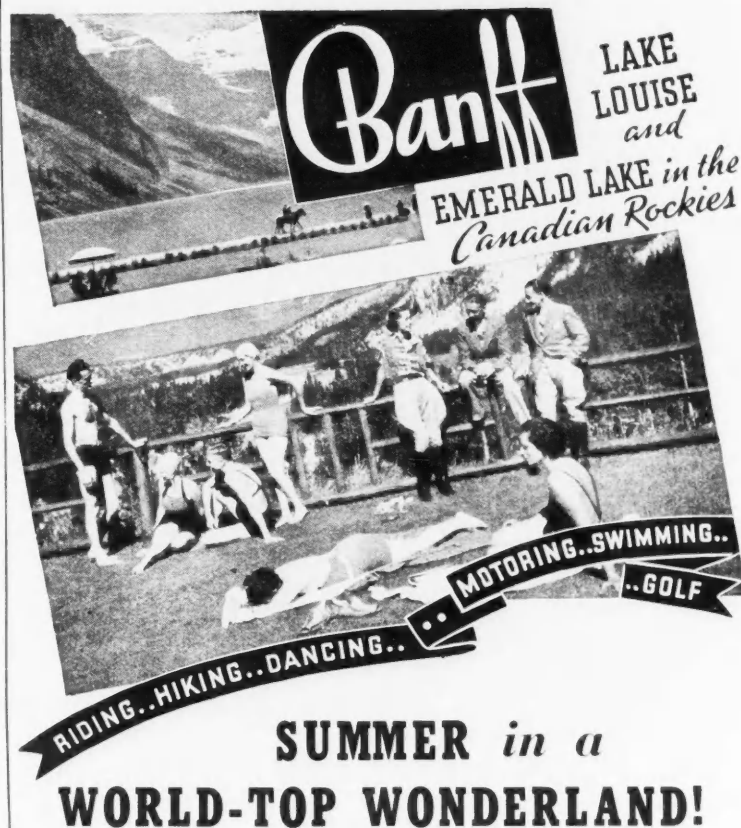
PROGRAMME		
Sonata, A Major	SYLVIA GOLDSTICK	MOZART
Love that's true Sigh no more	ROSS SMITH	HANDEL AIKEN
Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue	GENEVIEVE CAREY	BACH
Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 28	PEGGY MORELAND	SAINT-SAENS
Concerto, A Minor	Allegro affettuoso BETTY MEEHAN	SCHUMANN
Where'er ye walk	R. K. WILLIAMS	HANDEL
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12	HARRY KONDAKS	LISZT
Concerto, D Major, Op. 61	Allegro ma non troppo REVA ROLSTON	BEETHOVEN

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# ELECTRIC RAILWAY JUBILEE

WHEN a city decides to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the operation of the first regular electrically driven transportation system in Canada it possibly invites controversy. But the controversy may stimulate historians to establish definitely the pioneer facts of electrical transportation in this country. The experimental railway at the Toronto Exhibition has claims to priority, but it operated only two weeks in the year. There are those in Windsor who claim that their community had not only the first electric railway in Canada but the first in America or perhaps the world. In any case, St. Catharines is about to claim that September of this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the first thoroughly practical electrified all-year transportation system in Canada and in the past patriotic citizens of that city have claimed that it was the first in America, even if documentary evidence rather contradicted them.

In 1887, electrically powered cars, built by George E. Patterson and his partner Corbin in a shop just off Queenston Street, St. Catharines, succeeded horse-drawn vehicles on the railway between St. Catharines and Thorold. The horse-power railway had been in operation since 1879. The electric railway has since

been superseded by gasoline-propelled motor coaches. Thus in two-thirds of the span of a lifetime the same route has gone through three cycles of transportation history.

THE Niagara Peninsula was certainly not far behind the United States in the development of electric cars. The genesis of the electric street-car in the United States was at the Chicago Exposition in 1883 when Thomas A. Edison and S. D. Field operated their locomotive "Judge" on three hundred feet of three-foot track. In the same year at the Chicago State Fair, Van Depoele operated the first line with an overhead trolley. In 1886 there were 3,268 miles of street railway in the United States, but only two lines were electrically powered. The next year saw the introduction of electricity on the St. Catharines-Thorold line and it was the Van Depoele system that was adopted.

AN OLD issue of the "Electrical World", dated January 7, 1888, tells the story of the Canadian railway. The company was incorporated in 1874 as the Niagara, St. Catharines and Thorold Railway, and has officially borne that name ever since. The Secretary in 1887 reported to

the "Electrical World" that electrification was saving \$18 per day and that passenger traffic was thirty-five per cent. greater. Moreover, the men took more pride in their work and had more self-respect on the job, probably owing to their responsibility for machinery instead of for the grooming and feeding of horses. Nevertheless the going was none too smooth. The route between the two communities was just 116 yards short of six miles, but it was a succession of grades and curves, and one of the heaviest of the grades was on one of the curves. Engineers could wipe out such obstacles with little trouble today, but they were of more than usual moment then. The "Electrical World" stated that there were a number of six-foot-to-the-hundred grades, while one grade four hundred feet long rose seven feet in the hundred. In the entire six miles there was only one straight run of 1,500 feet. The motor in each conveyance was of only fifteen horsepower.

On the other hand, the innovation was enthusiastically praised by E. A. Smythe of the company. Never again, he declared, would he have a stable of horses to care for. The transportation provided was much cleaner, although the municipal authorities had been chary about giving approval. Five electric cars did the work of eight horse cars, and yet the line was considered by visiting engineers to be the most difficult to operate which they had seen in their travels. And they came from afar to look things over.

THE Van Depoele system at first had the motor in the front vestibule of the car. Later it was placed in the centre. There were two trolley wires, the trolley wheels riding on top of the wires rather than pressing against their lower surface



MODERNIZATION, 1887. One of the first five electrically powered cars at St. Catharines, claimed to be the first electric street cars in Canada.

## SWITZERLAND'S PRESIDENT

BY GUSTAV KAREL

SWITZERLAND has again had her annual Presidential election and as a result Mr. Giuseppe Motta, member of the Federal Council, and four times previously chief magistrate of the Swiss nation, has without any campaigning been chosen for the highest office which the Swiss nation can bestow.

President-elect Motta is not only one of the most distinguished and popular figures in Swiss government circles, but he is also one of the best-known and most respected statesmen in Europe. He was born on December 29, 1871, in the village of Airolo, at the southern exit of the St. Gotthard tunnel. He is a member of one of the oldest families in the Italian speaking canton of Ticino, tracing their lineage back to the 14th century. In Mr. Motta's boyhood days his people owned the old Post House where diligences were changed before or after driving over the St. Gotthard Pass, and where man and beast found shelter and food. In this environment the boy Giuseppe had an opportunity to mix early in life with people from many lands and speaking different tongues.

At the age of nine the exceptionally bright lad began his studies in the ancient College of Ascona, near Locarno, and in due time he attended the universities of Fribourg, Munich and Heidelberg. A Roman Catholic by birth, and a Conservative by tradition, he was ever seeking to unite opposing factions and accomplished a great deal in bringing the different political parties together. Already in 1899, when he was 28 years old, he became representative of Ticino in the National Council, where from the very beginning he attracted considerable attention. His perfect knowledge of the three national languages, his gifts as an orator, his upright and amiable character, as well as his poise and fairness, won for him at once the confidence of his colleagues. And thus it came about that in 1911, when a member of the Federal Council of seven passed away unexpectedly, Ticino's brilliant representative was chosen to take his place with a record majority vote.

MR. GIUSEPPE MOTTA became President of Switzerland for the first time in 1915, and his remarkable eloquence and broad conception of international politics brought him the friendship of many and the highest esteem of all.

On January 1, 1920, Mr. Motta became President of Switzerland for the second time. He simultaneously also became Minister of foreign affairs and in this important role he opened the first session of the League of Nations Assembly, of which he was elected Honorary President. From that time Mr. Motta, an ardent champion of the League of Nations, was Switzerland's first delegate to the League Assembly, over which he presided with distinction in 1924. It was another triumph for Mr. Motta's international popularity. His exceptional conciliatory gifts scored victories in many instances, and it is due to him that Switzerland maintains such excellent relations with the entire world, the Soviet Union being the sole exception. So far, it has been against Mr. Motta's principles to resume diplomatic relations with that country.

In 1927 Mr. Giuseppe Motta again became head of the Swiss nation and an era of happiness and prosperity dawned for his country at that time. But after the depression started in the U.S.A., Switzerland, too, began to suffer and in 1932, when Mr. Motta was elected to the presidency of Switzerland for the fourth time, he had to assume national leadership in a critical era. There was an economic crisis, with unemployment and breaking of commercial treaties, and it needed all of Mr. Motta's wide experience and sound judgment to pilot his country through these hardships.

And now, for the fifth time, Mr. Motta has been chosen to assume the leadership of his country, and although there have been disillusion, especially in League matters, Switzerland is confident that her beloved fifth-term President-elect will, as ever, succeed in guiding the nation successfully through another year.

HE IS the father of a large family, but material wealth is not his. An American observer once declared that there were two ruling passions in Mr. Motta's life, the first being his deep religious sense, and the second his profound conviction that under a just and equitable form of government, where the voice of all the people may be heard, all nationalities may live together in peace and harmony. And the Swiss Republic with her three

official languages, German, French and Italian, certainly justifies Mr. Motta's belief.

The President-elect of Switzerland loves poetry and music. His favorite author is Dante, and it is said that he seldom makes an important political address without quoting this great Italian writer.

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When Mr. Motta was elected President of Switzerland in 1915, he was the first Swiss President to be elected for a second term. He was also the first Swiss President to be elected for a third term. He was also the first Swiss President to be elected for a fourth term. He was also the first Swiss President to be elected for a fifth term.



# SCHOLARS LISTEN

BY LEWIS EVANS

Several weeks ago Dr. Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, pointed out to educationists that Canadians could be well advised to study the use made of the radio and the cinema in English schools. The author of this article is a master in Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que., who is at present spending a year's leave of absence at the Institute of Education in the University of London. In the course of his research in various English schools he became particularly interested in the special broadcasts on teaching purposes and has not only pursued his inquiries at the offices of the Central Council for School Broadcasts but has supervised listening classes.

**BONJOUR, mes enfants! Vous avez vos livres? Eh bien, tournez à la page douze. Regardez l'image à gauche. Qu'est-ce que vous voyez? Il y a un petit garçon, n'est-ce pas, qui...**

The teacher continues, building a story in words from the pictures in the pupils' books. Later he will ask one or two questions on the story, and then perhaps give the class a simple acrostic in French to be worked out on paper. Finally he will introduce them to a French song, singing the verses and accompanying himself on the piano, while the class joins in the refrain, and soon can sing the entire piece.

The teacher is in a studio of Broadcasting House in London; his listeners may be in a school in a London suburb, on a Yorkshire moor, in a Welsh valley, an Irish village, or on an island off the Scottish coast. The lesson is one of a series broadcast weekly at a certain hour for 13- and 14-year-old pupils. The series is one of many, covering a wide range of subjects in the program of school broadcasts arranged by the Central Council for School Broadcasting and sent out from the National Transmitters of Great Britain. These broadcasts have been assuming an important place in English education, and since 1934 the number of schools registered as listening has mounted by approximately 1,000 a year, the latest total that of 1936 being 4,600.

**BROADCASTING** lessons with the aid of an excellent record and the excellent resources of the British Broadcasting Corporation are found to possess many advantages shared in the ordinary classroom lesson. The variety of lessons over the air does not admit of the wide choice of material available in the classroom. The wireless is regarded as a medium of entertainment and instruction can be one of the greatest. History and literature, drama and poetry, science and art, with sound effects and music, are all available. The broadcasts are free of charge, and the most difficult and expensive material is available to all schools. In Modern Language

in a lesson before the broadcast, gauging the difficulties which may arise by a perusal of the pamphlet. During the broadcast itself he can help the class, when he sees that it is out of its depth, by a rapid and silent explanation on the blackboard, or by speaking a single phrase which will put the pupils right. No less helpful is a review of the lesson after the broadcast, clearing up difficulties and using it as a basis for further work. If a broadcast lesson is to be a success the teacher at the receiving end must work as hard as the teacher at the microphone.

**THE** geographical features of Canada demand school broadcasts. The little, isolated, north-country schoolhouse would receive by radio regular lessons from some of the most competent teachers of the land, which would not only be of inestimable value to the pupils, but also an inspiration to their own teachers. Education in the schools of the various Provinces would have, in national school broadcasts, a binding factor. In Eastern Canada alone such



PRACTISING FOR THE 1936 SYMPHONY SEASON. Two members of the violin section of the Junior Orchestra of the Toronto Conservatory of Music whose conductor regards it as a training medium for future symphony orchestra musicians and auditors.

broadcasts would be of great assistance in making the children bilingual, for what French and English children need most is to hear the common, everyday expressions of the language they are learning well spoken and often repeated in suit-

able contexts. And, as greatly to be desired as any of the foregoing, classes in the most modern High Schools and Boarding Schools would have their conceptions and experiences of subjects enlarged beyond the four walls of their classrooms.

## ALBERTANS, THE NEW RACE

(High River, Alta., Times)

**ARE** we breeding a new race of people in Alberta? This is a question raised by Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT a short time ago, and followed up by the Lethbridge Herald. The Herald sees in the excess of ozone, the high power of actinic rays, and the far horizons, a few reasons why Albertans may think and act differently. Another admission which no one can dispute is that we are incurable optimists, a spirit which no amount of stern reality can destroy. "We are visionary," adds the Herald. "Twice in the last twenty years we have set out to cure the ills of man with a brand new political philosophy all our own. We love to listen to speeches. It is doubtful if any part of Canada can produce such enthusiasm. We always hope for that glow to our souls that we so enjoy. The rarified air seems to make it easy for us to think up great schemes. Politically we are the 'show the world type.' Our Canadian brothers think we are a 'queer breed of cats,' but if we can just get hard-surfaced highways so people can reach Alberta, the world may become so interested that they will come in great numbers to investigate us."

Both the Lethbridge Herald and the Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT have neglected to mention another explanation of Alberta and "Why Albertans are so."

A great many of us who adventured to this country and found in it a measure of fulfillment for the spirit, at least, were restless young people. Cast your memory back over thirty, forty, fifty years and recall if that is not true. You were not only young, an attribute not rare in itself, but you were more or less in revolt. You wanted something new. You were weary of neatly squared concessions and sidelines, and the life which followed the same pattern. You were lured by the thought of great spaces, of twisty, unpredictable trails; of a freedom from rules and traditions, which seemed to prevail for no good reason except that they had always prevailed. Blend such human characteristics with the tonic Albertan air, and something pretty high powered was to be expected. It would be odd if distinctive characteristics did not appear in succeeding generations. And the worst, or the best of it, is that the spirit of youth does not seem to fade out in this country as elsewhere. Perhaps it is the air which keeps us younger, more credulous, and more adventurous (politically at least) than we have any right to be.

"We tried them all...  
here's why we bought

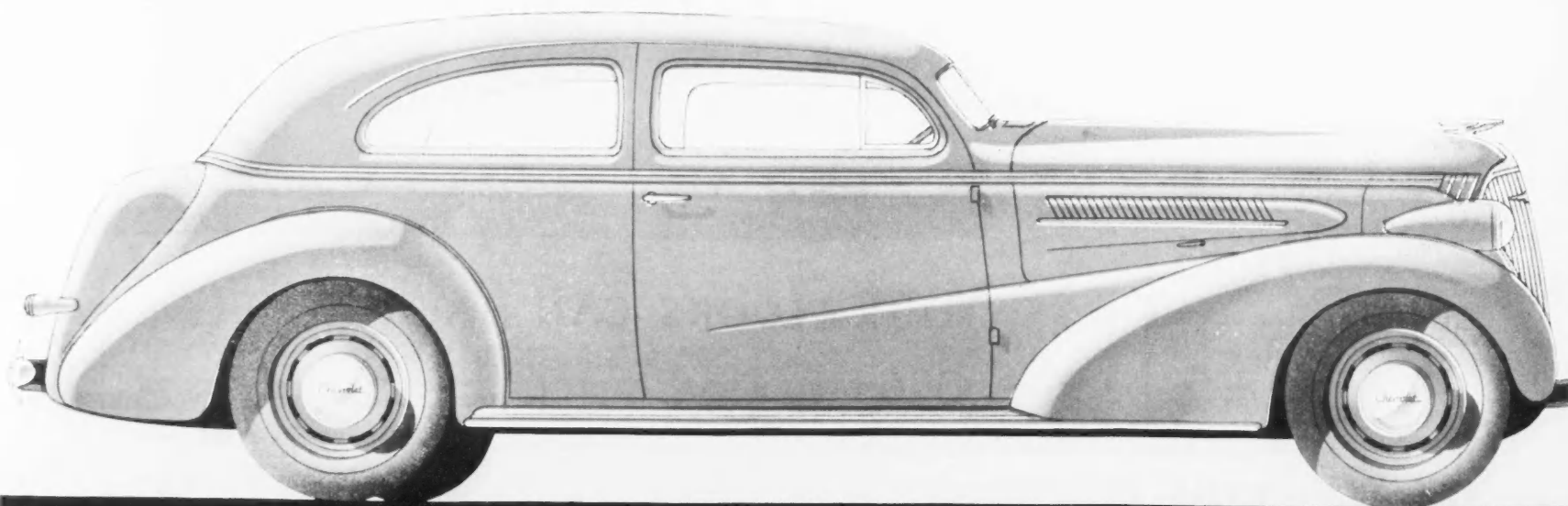


LINA DRECHSLER-ADAMSON. A candid camera photograph of the conductor of the Junior Orchestra of the Toronto Conservatory of Music taken during a rehearsal for the orchestra's annual public concert in Conservatory Hall, March 21.

the more popular Direct Method which can be profitably carried on in language lessons but little or no work with written work, and no English whatsoever, lends itself to broadcasting, and shows a great deal of interest from hearing the foreign language spoken by a native voice, no matter how good the particular teacher may be. How schools can employ specialist teachers for every subject on the curriculum, but broadcast lessons can be every school, even the poorest, and the most remote, to have a weekly visit from an expert in every subject.

**PAMPHLETS** are bound for use with each course, so that the eye as well as the ear of the pupil may be occupied during the lesson. Pamphlets with photographs, for instance, are bound as an appendix to the Geography lessons, and pamphlets with story pictures and words of songs for use in conjunction with language lessons. When community television is perfected and broadcast these pamphlets will no longer be necessary and the scope of the broadcast lesson will be greatly extended.

The teaching value of the broadcast lesson is actual practice demand, not so much on the broadcast end as on the master supervising the listening class. The broadcaster knows that no lesson is valuable without class activity, and intersperses his talk with problems and demands for class repetition. It is up to the master in charge of the class to see that the pupils are equipped with paper and pencil and carry out the demands of the broadcaster. The master's duty goes further than that, and should include preparation of difficult points



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# COURTS BETTER THAN AUTOCRATS

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THE three opinions handed down by the United States Supreme Court last month throw a great deal of light upon the present controversy over the Supreme Court. They are a striking vindication of the Democratic platform and of all those who, whether they voted for Mr. Roosevelt or not, accepted as sound what the platform said on the constitutional issue. The reader will recall that the Philadelphia platform promised that the party would try to carry out its promises by drafting laws which conform to the Constitution, and, if it failed, that it would seek "a clarifying amendment."

Consider first the most dramatic case, that of the Washington state minimum wage law for women in which by a vote of five to four the Supreme Court has overruled its previous opinions. The controlling precedent which had rendered state minimum wage laws for women unconstitutional was the court's judgment in the *Adkins* case. This opinion was handed down fourteen years ago, in 1923. At that time four of the present justices held the act unconstitutional. Those four justices still hold such act to be unconstitutional. The ages

of those four justices in 1923 were as follows: Sutherland sixty-one, McReynolds sixty-one, Van Devanter sixty-three, Butler fifty-seven. Dissenting opinions were written by Chief Justice Taft, aged sixty-five, and Justice Holmes, aged eighty-two.

IS IT not plain that if the Supreme Court was in error for fourteen years, and the court itself now admits that it was, the age of the justices had nothing to do with the error? In fact, the *Adkins* precedent was established as a result of "new blood" that had just been infused into the court by President Harding. For Mr. Justice Sutherland and Mr. Justice Butler were appointed just the year before.

It may be said, of course, that the one justice who has changed his view since last year when he voted to hold the New York law unconstitutional is Mr. Justice Roberts, and that he is the youngest member of the court. Whether this proves that his youth makes his mind flexible or that more age and more experience have brought

him greater wisdom, I do not pretend to know. The fact is, of course, that the court has overruled a precedent which has been universally condemned by enlightened opinion regardless of party or faction. And the unmistakable conclusion is that the court does not regard itself as infallible, and that in similar cases where there is truly reasonable doubt, it has invited a re-examination.

CONSIDER now the Frazier-Lemke act for a moratorium on farm mortgages. The original act, which, incidentally, was not an Administration measure, though it had its qualified approval, was unanimously held to be unconstitutional. Congress then did what the Democratic platform promised to do. It rewrote the bill to meet the court's objections. The new bill has now been unanimously upheld.

This is particularly illuminating because it sustains the view of those who have argued that the reason why there was such a judicial slaughter of New Deal statutes is that so many

of them were hastily and badly drawn and incompetently defended by the Administration lawyers. Expertly drawn statutes, like the securities act and the Stock Exchange act, have stood up very well. But N.R.A., which was wildly drawn, more wildly administered, and put before the Supreme Court on a silly case, went down. The action of the court on the revised Frazier-Lemke bill creates a very strong presumption that competent legislators and attorneys could salvage a good deal even of the N.R.A. if Congress wishes to re-enact it.

THIS presumption is greatly strengthened by the third decision, when the court unanimously upheld an act of Congress which in effect applies the principles of the Wagner act to the railroads. That decision would seem to foreshadow the conclusion that the Wagner act itself, assuming it is not technically defective, is constitutional where interstate commerce is clearly involved. Whatever may be the fate of the Wagner act as a wholesale measure, it is now clear, I think, that it is or can be made constitutional

in specific and important industries.

These decisions do not, of course, imply that all the powers the President would like to exercise can be found in the present Constitution. But they do indicate that the present court is prepared to re-examine in a liberal spirit many invalidated laws if they are revised in good faith by competent men who respect the Constitution. That is all that the Democratic platform asked or expected of the court. It is all that any reasonable person could ask or expect of it.

So the meaning of these three decisions may be said to be that the court is prepared to re-examine and, if possible, to overrule its opinions if Congress is prepared to re-examine and revise its laws. Beyond that large area of re-examination and revision by both branches of the government lie the powers which the President sincerely desires, but which no conscientious court can find in the existing Constitution. There the remedy must be amendments submitted to the people.

THERE has been much talk recently about the alleged dictatorial ambitions of Mr. Roosevelt and even of Mr. John L. Lewis. Though I am deeply disquieted by the trend of affairs in this country, I do not share these particular fears, and I should like to put into words, if I can, just

what it is that seems to me ominous. If I am mistaken, I should be very happy to be convinced that I am wrong. But it might as well be said in advance that my fears about the present situation will not be quieted by being told that I am an economic royalist or a Tory, or by a spate of adjectives from General Johnson and the like.

Since everybody who makes a public utterance these days seems to feel it incumbent upon him to begin by presenting his credentials as a liberal and a progressive, I might begin by saying how I have come to feel as I now feel about the course of the New Deal. As the editor in charge of the editorial page of "The New York World" and then in this column I spent nearly twelve years fighting the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover Administrations. I voted for Mr. Roosevelt for Governor of New York in 1928 and for President in 1932, and had I been in the country at the time I should have voted Democratic in 1934 in order to endorse and support what I believed, and still believe, to have been a brilliant feat of leadership in a grave social crisis.

I HAVE supported almost every New Deal measure, some with misgivings, some with qualifications, but none the less almost all of them. I did not support the tax bill of 1935, the one which was to be passed in a week on a sudden decision to undercut the influence of Huey Long. I was always opposed to the N. R. A. as it was administered under the Blue Eagle and to the W. P. A. as administered in violation of the original promises. But I was for the assumption of emergency powers in 1933, for the economy act, the gold policy, the A. A. A. as a two-year experiment, the N. R. A. as an emergency measure for a few basic industries, the reciprocal tariff act, the securities and stock exchange acts, the T. V. A., the utilities holding company bill as originally explained by the President, the soil conservation act, the F. W. A. and the W. P. A. as originally presented by the President, social security legislation, protection of collective bargaining with independent unions, and I am for the undistributed profits tax.

IN THE summer of 1935 it was clear that the emergency had passed and that recovery was assured. But two things happened that summer which indicated that Mr. Roosevelt had acquired the habit of emergency action—that he was not disposed to relinquish his extraordinary personal powers and restore the normal procedure of representative government. The first was his long and hazy interview which showed that he did not regard the N. R. A. as a device to deal with an emergency but as a new and permanent order of things. The second was the really shocking procedure in attempting to debate a tax bill without hearing or debate.

If they began to suppose that as recovery progressed, the vast emergency expenditures and subsidies did not decline, and that vested interests had been created which the Administration could not or would not resist. Thus today, with business booming, the Federal government is spending more money than it spent at the bottom of the depression. Naturally the question arises as to what this or any other administration would do with expenditures at such a high level if we have another depression. With business booming they are still pinning the pump furiously. How can we hope to prime it again when there is an only depression?

After that came the Supreme Court proposal, which to my mind is as clear an example as one could find of personal government by devious methods. It was followed by an assault on the court and indeed on the very conception of constitutional restraint. Also that was followed by a tolerant silence about the sit-down strikes which have been sponsored by the principal contributors to the Democratic campaign fund.

SO WHAT I see as a President stating the program that has with it the will of the party in power must prevail, and that the law may be manipulated to carry out such purposes. I see the possibility of a dangerous inflation, which the Administration has not the courage to check because of the vested interests in government subsidies. And I see a widespread breakdown of civilized law by tactics that collude with "the president of personal power and what George Washington called 'change by usurpation'." The prospect of a great inflation, the existence of a scheme that the authority of government is supported by only obsequious officials in other countries, this is an ominous triad.

I do not, however, interpret it as foreshadowing the dictatorship of Mr. Roosevelt. I do not see it as foreshadowing the rule of unbridled Passion. What I do see is the likelihood of a heavy reaction against Mr. Roosevelt and the whole liberal and progressive movement and against all liberal and progressive ideas. That is what I dread. I am not afraid of Mr. Roosevelt or of Mr. Lewis. But I am afraid of their successors if we ride into another depression with these precedents established, with these clamorous pressure groups unchecked, with public finance in such dangerous disorder as it is today. We are a people who run to extremes. All our election since the war have been landslide, one way or the other. And I am afraid of the landslide of sentiment and of times when the pleasant effects of the present inflation are followed by the unpleasant aftermath of over-inflation.

I HOPE I am wrong. I wish I could believe that the New Dealers know what they are doing and that they have everything under control and that only heightened taxes would quieten them. But having looked through the world a lot for twenty-five years, and having seen many progressive movements wrecked because they have lost the A. A. A.'s of constitutionalism and finance, I am deeply disquieted. I am terribly afraid that in Washington today inexperienced men are too intoxicated with untested power and are too self-deluded to accept criticism or to listen to reason before they are irrevocably committed to a disastrous course.

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# PAEAN IN PRAISE OF MR. POULIOT

BY A TAXPAYER

MR. JEAN-FRANÇOIS POULIOT is member of parliament for Temiscouata, and it must be admitted—in deed, it is admitted—that Parliament is the brighter for his presence.

He first became really famous for his insistence that the Canadian National station at Rivière du Loup should be whitewashed. He gave elaborate and lengthy sanitary arguments for this item of public policy, and, despite the well-known unwillingness of the Government to spend any money on the Canadian National Railways, he finally has his way. So picturesqueness was the whole affair that I doubt if even the most violent critic of the Canadian National would object to Mr. Howe putting a special clause in his recapitalization Bill to remove the expense of whitewashing the Rivière du Loup station from Canadian National accounts, and charge it to the proper account covering efforts to make Parliament brighter and better.

Since then Mr. Pouliot has distinguished himself in many ways, chiefly by striding some of our more distinguished military officers; by rende-

inquiries concerning the number of colonels and honorary colonels; and by deep interest in the affairs of a worthy employee of the Bank of Canada who recently accompanied a distinguished Canadian on a voyage around the world.

IT IS true that Mr. Pouliot is not at his best in the House in the absence of Mr. Eedes Gott. On one historic occasion Mr. Gott sat a large and odorous onion across the floor of the House by a weeping page to be presented to Mr. Pouliot. It was the crowning touch in a long discussion of the value of Essex County onions as compared with the insect life which once inhabited the Rivière du Loup station.

Personally, I am for Mr. Pouliot on some occasions. I do not disapprove as violently as he does of all the distinguished officers lent by the Permanent Force to various scientific and technical institutions. I think that

he was sometimes a little unkind to Mr. Gott. It is far from my intention to defend him in connection with the famous occasion on which he talked back to the Speaker. I am for him, however, in connection with his introduction of various Bills to repeal certain Acts of Parliament which have been produced after years of the Dominion Legislature by no less respectable and authoritative body than the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at Westminster.

Probably Mr. Pouliot is not moved in this matter by an infinite respect for the court in question—although it is so dignified a body that, as is a matter of record, one tribe in India, which obtained a favorable decision on a question affecting its religion, has erected an altar to the Judicial Committee, and worships it as a tribal deity.

While I trust that I am not misrepresenting Mr. Pouliot in any way, I am inclined to believe that he is

moved by that same instinct for tidiness which, for many years, caused his soul to revolt at the spectacle of the picturesque ruin which once served as a railway station at Rivière du Loup. Mr. Pouliot sees some Acts on the statute book which should not be there. He would not complain if they were on the statute books of New Zealand, Sweden or any of the other happy socialist countries about which we hear so much. He might even be willing for the Government at Valence to have them on their statute book. He objects to their being on the statute book of Canada, since the final court of appeal has ruled that they have no business there.

MY SYMPATHY arises from the fact that I can see a lot of other things which might be repealed besides useless statutes. We might repeal, or abolish, some of the institutions set up during the past few years, on the plea that a terrible emergency required drastic action.

For example, some years ago, convinced that the world was flooded with

wheat, and that something must be done at once about it, the Government of Canada assisted in creating a body, with its office in London, to carry out a certain agreement between certain countries to limit the production and export of wheat. The Argentine Republic, having decided that this agreement was not in the best interest of its citizens, soon abandoned any pretence of complying with it, and, in consequence, the whole agreement became exactly as valuable as one of the statutes which Mr. Pouliot now wants repealed. Yet, to the best of my knowledge, the institution still flourishes, and provides a pleasant livelihood for a certain number of people who presumably spend their entire waking hours struggling with the impossible task of disposing of a huge world surplus of wheat which was eaten about two years ago. I recommend to Mr. Pouliot that he put this on his list.

At the risk of committing close to "lèse majesté" I shall venture to say that I honestly believe that, were the Bank of Canada abolished, this country would be much the same the next day. At the even greater risk of provoking thunders of wrath from all sorts of worthy people, I confess that I should regard with equanimity the abolition of the League of Nations and all its works.

I SHOULD like to suggest to all the worthy people who are eager to obtain the establishment of a planned economy in Canada, and thus obtain well paid posts in the Government service, that there is not much hope of pulling off their scheme on the grand scale. The difficulty is that, largely through their efforts, we have already spent all the money that we had, all the money that we could borrow, and probably more than this, on setting up little bits of a planned economy. In short, all that the Government can do to furnish well paid jobs for worthy statisticians, economists, and experts, has already been done. The ranks are full, and the lists are closed. We shall get no more planned economy because we already have more than we can pay for.

Thus, to those who are eager to establish a few more commissions and create a few more jobs, I can only offer one suggestion. I recommend that they interview Mr. Pouliot, and enlist him in the cause of abolishing superfluous organizations which now exist. Since he is very good at this, worthy and ambitious seekers for government posts may succeed in removing enough of the existing debris of the grand days of reform to leave room for the creation of a few more jobs.

IT WILL not be an easy task, because, for some inscrutable reason, the one thing which a Government is always willing to take over from its predecessors is all the useless machinery which they have set up. The whole mechanism of Government is an ever-growing affair, perpetually being enlarged. Once a Board has been established to deal with some urgent question of public policy there is small hope of getting it disestablished. The only machinery the government ever discarded is the fighting service at the end of a war.

Talk of your established churches, of monopolistic land owners, and of other vested interests—none of them has ever had the same security of tenure as attaches to the holder of some unnecessary job in Canada, set up to deal, usually quite unsuccessfully, with some emergency which never existed.

I seldom feel an urge to vote, most of my efforts in that direction being highly unsuccessful, but if, by some marvellous dispensation of Providence, I can manage to acquire a vote in the constituency of Temiscouata at the next election, I shall certainly vote for Mr. Pouliot.

Anyhow it is an extremely nice place to be in summer, although rather bleak in winter.

## WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL MCINNIS

FROM several viewpoints it is conceivable that the recent showing at the Montreal Arts Club may prove to be historic. Here, for the first time to my knowledge, is shown work by the most important young contemporary painters in the East, and it gives one a great feeling of strength and vitality. It is essentially a painters' exhibition, which may perhaps explain why Fritz Brandtner is seen at less than his usual advantage, and why it becomes necessary to revalue in higher terms the work of Aleksandre Bercovitch. If there is a bond uniting the eleven painters, it is a devotion to paint, rather than an aesthetic unity of purpose.

One is tempted to say of Bercovitch and Humphrey from New Brunswick, that their creation of true form from color and compositional values is so complete as to leave no room for comment. With Lyman, they emerge as the three most significant painters here; but whereas Bercovitch is more interested in the sensuous richness of paint, and in psychological values, Humphrey is austere, personal, aloof. Of those painters who have a kinship with the Group of Seven, Prudence Howard alone seems to have discovered depth and plasticity; her two little Indian portraits are almost as good as anything I recall her to have done. Sarah Robertson has canalized her talents along strictly decorative lines, and her study of Lake Manitou has a sumptuous tapestry-like quality, which is lacking in Mabel Lockerby's more ethereal canvases. On the other hand, Miss Lockerby has achieved notable results in her experiments with light. "After a Snow Storm" being exceptional.

Both Goodridge Roberts and Jean Palardy bring to their art an individual method and a subdued sense of humor. With M. Palardy this takes the form of a joyous but somewhat superficial narrative painting, but Mr. Roberts, though not above whimsy and tour-de-force, can produce, when he wishes, a profoundly moving landscape. Jori Smith has a happy understanding of the value of paint in reproducing form and texture. As a result her nudes are rich in formal content, while "P'tit Vieux" shows her ability in handling the subtleties of characterization. In Marion Scott we have the unusual phenomenon of a woman who paints like a man, largely because unlike many women painters, she has deliberately submitted herself to the sternest discipline which method can impose. Her painting may strike one as cold, clear and formal, but her seemingly intellectual approach masks deep feeling, as witness "Study." This exhibition shows us a number of sincere artists, fully alive to the breadth and complexity of our civilization and the problems which it imposes on their kind. Those who can manage to see it should do so.

"I haven't had a bite for days," said a tramp to the landlady of the George and the Dragon. "D'yer think you could spare me one?"

"Certainly not!" bellowed the landlady.

"Thank yer," said the tramp and slouched off; but a few minutes later he was back.

"What d'yer want now?" asked the landlady.

"Could I have a few words with George?" queried the tramp.—*The Pax Northern Mail.*

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A STORY OF PROGRESS. The colorful rotunda of the "Making of a Nation", one of the feature exhibits of Cleveland's new 1937 Great Lakes Exposition, which will open on May 29 and continue for 101 days. The gigantic murals are the work of Juan Larrinaga and in the foreground is a 150 foot bas-relief of the Great Lakes region. The "Making of a Nation" occupies 100,000 sq. ft. of display space.

## MODERN HOME HEATING

BY RONALD BARRY

TO MAKE a house comfortable during cold weather is the function of a home heating-plant. Heating a house is merely a matter of heating the air in it, so that the heat passing from the air may bring everything, animate and inanimate, to a comfortable temperature. To maintain the temperature at a comfort-promoting level means that the house must be supplied continuously with enough fresh heat to make up for all the heat being lost through leakage or from any other cause. Obviously, then, the better built a house is, and the more it is insulated, the less loss of heat there will be.

A heating system is a source of heat (a boiler or a furnace) and a means of distributing that heat. There are two basic methods of distribution. In the warm-air system, air is circulated throughout the house either by one register, as in the pipeless system, or by pipes running from the furnace to registers in the individual rooms. In the radiator system, radiators are heated by hot water or steam; the radiators in turn heating the air that is in contact with them. Thus each radiator serves as an independent heater for its own locality.

WARM air systems give their best service in houses sufficiently compact in plan to permit a free circulation of air. They usually are less satisfactory in houses of very rambling type having distant or

much-exposed rooms. A pipeless warm-air system, of course, ordinarily is used most advantageously in relatively small houses having a fairly intimate relationship of rooms.

The warm air system has certain very commendable attributes, such as ease of control, flexibility and constant circulation of air—to which should be added the ability to give out heat quickly.

RADIATOR systems are of two general types: hot water and steam. Systems involving radiator-heat can be used without regard to floor-plan, distance or exposure. In short, radiator-heat can be had where wanted, and in any wanted degree.

Summarizing, we find that warm-air systems provide a change of air throughout a house, whereas radiator-heat circulates only the air in each room. Radiator-heat, though, is more adjustable than a warm-air system to the needs of specific rooms. Warm-air is almost immediate in its response. Radiator-heat naturally is less speedy because it requires a preliminary heating of the water in the boiler. And so, for each system, there are advantages that out-weigh the disadvantages—advantages that cope with a wide range of home-requirements.

OF FUELS in use today for operating home-heating plants we draw on coal, coke, oil and gas. Naturally, before finally selecting any system of heating, the home-owner should weigh very carefully the availability and the economy of all fuels, taking into consideration the exact service he wants performed. He will, for instance, have regard for cleanliness, cost of maintenance and ease of operation, as well as initial expense.

As a matter of fact, the scientific research and mechanical skill that have been utilized to bring modern heating plants to a high state of dependability have brought into play improved methods in the use of the available fuels. Even coal, which once demanded back-breaking shovelling, now can be fed to the heating-plant automatically. And thermostatic control is still another phase of home-heating that is both labor and temper-saving, providing as it does for an accurate control of temperature by automatic means.

HOUSEHOLDERS today are keenly alive to the usefulness of space that formerly was wasted; hence their attitude towards heating-plants is governed to an appreciable degree by a desire to make good use of every square foot of basement area—with, of course, extra toilet facilities heading the list of demands. Having this new attitude towards the utilization of space, home-owners should not leave the choice of heating-plants to conjecture; instead, they should seek professional advice from a heating expert or a practicing architect well-versed in all the latest developments. Only in that way can a safe and sound investment be made.

And, after all, the purchase and installation of a home-heating plant ought to be a real investment bringing bountiful returns in health and comfort. Nor need such an investment be deferred; for, once the need of a new system of home-heating is apparent, any possible financial problem can be solved very easily through the Home Improvement Plan, which is contributing so valiantly to a restoration of interest in the better equipment of Canadian homes.

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### COMING EVENTS

NORA GIBSON, of whom our critic, Christopher Wood, wrote in high praise last year, will give another violin recital at Eaton Auditorium on Thursday, April 29, and will play the Concerto in G Minor by Max Bruch, the Sonata No. 4 in D Minor by Bach and shorter numbers by Handel, Chopin, Paganini, Novacek, Godowsky-Heifetz and Pye. Mr. Reginald Geen will be her accompanist.

Miss Gibson is fortunate in being able to use a famous Guarnerius violin. It was presented to her teacher by Count Vladimir Glovatski, a nephew of the former Czar Nicholas of Russia. This violin possesses a remarkable tone and has been valued at \$30,000.

Miss Gibson began her public career as a juvenile prodigy at nine years of age, and at fourteen she came to her present teacher, Mr. Yasha Pye, who chose her from many young people as the most outstanding Toronto violinist under the





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# MEMORIES of DRINKWATER

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE sudden death of John Drinkwater in his fifty-fifth year removed one of the most prodigiously active and gifted literary men that modern England has known. The bare record of what he accomplished in thirty years is amazing: poet, dramatist, essayist, biographer, lecturer, journalist, actor, theatrical manager and motion picture director. His last work was in the latter capacity, for he had been elaborating the details of a Coronation picture. His work as a journalist was also recent. During the greater part of last year he was serving as the week-by-week chronicler of the doings of the former King, Edward the Eighth. But for the vast majority he will be remembered as the author of "Abraham Lincoln", a truly great drama, which started a new movement in the modern theatre, both on stage and screen, and which has had its ultimate development in such motion pictures as "Rhodes" and "Pastor".

Drinkwater's instinct for the theatre was an inheritance. He was born on June 1st, 1882, the son of A. E. Drinkwater, a well known English actor, who was for some years coach for the Oxford Union Dramatic Society, known to all good Oxonians as "Ouids". He wished to go on the stage as a boy but the father would not hear of it and after he had completed his education at Oxford High School, placed him in an insurance office at Birmingham. There he remained for twelve years, but his leisure was devoted to writing and amateur theatricals. A few of the plays he wrote at that time are singularly charming. His real career began in 1907 when he founded the Pilgrim Players. This organization developed into the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, with which Sir Barry Jackson subsequently became identified. In its first years Drinkwater served as playwright, actor, and managing director. His early plays are forgotten, but in 1918 he wrote the drama which was to make him world-famous, "Abraham Lincoln". Produced at Birmingham it speedily won the attention of London and Sir Nigel Playfair decided to bring the production to the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. It ran for a year and during this period Drinkwater himself played the role of General Hook, the only imaginary character in the play, designed to symbolize the traitors to Lincoln in his own party and cabinet. In the New York production Drinkwater himself recited the noble lines of The Chronicle nightly for several months.

IT WAS not very long after he came to America that I met Drinkwater. He was a tall, slender young man, with large dark, luminous eyes and a most easy and winning manner.

The immense acclaim he had won had come as a surprise to him and he bore his honor modestly. It was not merely the nobility of thought that he had applied to the study of Lincoln, which made success for the play. It was because profound instinct for the theatre vitalized every episode. By means of craftsmanship he had presented a complete and living picture of the most critical epoch in American history in two hours and a half. In other words it was a Shakespearean achievement. I asked him as to his method and he said: "Owing to theatrical exigency I telescoped history but I think every episode even when inserted is essentially true."

The famous critic William Archer, who was at that time in America to witness George Arliss' brilliant presentation of his drama "The Green Goddess," told me that the American production of "Lincoln" was superior to the English original for the reason that the actors were American and able to get under the skin of their parts.

Behind this there lies a story. When the New York production was planned, the management found that Broadway favorites of nonchalant method would not do for this play. The characters were historic and had to be dramatically presented after the manner of what is trivially called the "old school," by actors trained to make an effort at their first entrance, and hold the gallery. So they employed Lester Lounsbury, a stock company director from the provinces, to find a cast. He selected stock company leading men and Shakespearean technicians, and "troupers", better known in Toronto or Seattle than in New York. The greatest of his finds was Frank Mc Glynn, nephew of the famous Single Tax orator, Father McGlynn, a Californian who had forsaken the practice of law to become a melodramatic actor. McGlynn was almost a replica of Lincoln in physique and through his training at the bar was able to play Lincoln in a lawyer-like manner, which gave verisimilitude to



JOHN DRINKWATER, who has several times been in Canada, sat to Violet Keene for this portrait on his last visit. Many Canadians heard him as recently as the abdication week, when he did a notable Empire broadcast.  
—Portrait by Violet Keene.

the impersonation. All the many historic characters had a pungent effectiveness and the old "troupers" found themselves regarded for the first time in their lives as an "all-star" cast. The care that Lounsbury took was exemplified in the brief role of General Robert E. Lee. Lee's sole appearance was his entry to General Grant's tent at Appomattox to surrender his sword. He had very few lines to say. Everything depended on his entrance in which he had by bearing and gesture to suggest indelibly a

dauntless man in defeat. Lounsbury released fifteen other actors in this role before he selected a Toronto actor, James Durkin, who had been playing in stock companies in Western cities for twenty years. When the casting was completed every character was an almost perfect and dramatically effective vignette of a famous man.

Even if he had never written a play, Drinkwater would be highly regarded in literary circles, because of the charm of his many critical studies. Most attractive of all is "Poppy," published

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in 1930 at a time when the author was living in a house once occupied by the vivacious Samuel. He also published a monograph on Shakespeare in 1933. His only really dull work was a Life of Carl Laemmle, but for future historians of the theatre it may become an important work of reference.



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ELIZABETH FORGIE, who plays "Althea Royce" in the Kaufman and Hart play, "Merrily We Roll Along", which is the current production by Nancy Piper at the Hart House Theatre.



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"LOST HORIZON." A scene from the Frank Capra film production which opened at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, on Monday.

## THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WINTER is over and Spring is here, heralded by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer with a burst of song and a lullaby of apple blossoms. "Maytime" has returned in fact, as fresh and lavish as spring and almost as miraculous in its revival. Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy sing loud and clear, branches bloom, love blossoms. And just to remind us that mortality is at the heart of beauty there is John Barrymore with his ringed and fatal eyes, waiting to thwart the lovers and ruin every joy. But Spring returns, love survives, and the heroine withered by as stringents but beautiful still dies peacefully among the falling apple blossoms and her spirit wanders off with the spirit of her lover down an avenue of prefabricated bloom. Altogether, if "Maytime" doesn't fill you with the joy of the returning season it isn't Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's fault. They have done everything humanly and cinematically possible to usher in the Spring.

There are plenty of the elegancies of taste and art of course along with the beauties of reviving nature, the Court of the Second Empire, the opera and the world of fashion, the wonderful bustles and crinolines and straw bonnets of the period, the tapestries and scrolls and walls of quilted satin. I don't think Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald have ever sung better than they do in this picture or covered a wider range of musical subjects all the way from "Sweetheart will you Remember?" and "Curry Me Back to Old Virginia" to Wagner and an operatic arrangement contrived from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, with plenty of classical odds and ends in between. Familiar barrel-organ tunes that fit in perfectly with the special nostalgia of spring-time.

"You Only Live Once" is at the far other end of the scale, but is distinctly a picture not to be neglected in any season. This is the story of an ex-convict (Henry Fonda) who is released from the penitentiary, tries to re-establish himself in a brutal and careless society, and is sent back to prison and sentenced to the death-cell. He escapes with his young wife (Sylvia Sydney) and the two are finally shot down by a police posse. Director Fritz Lang has handled all this material, most of it familiar, with a freshness, economy and conviction that give it significance far beyond that of the accepted underworld thriller. Fritz Lang who was already a distinguished director in the days of silent cinema, knows how to tell a story on the screen in terms that are almost purely visual, keeping the exposition, pure, significant and extraordinarily dramatic. Every shot and detail in his pictures has its own eloquence, and there is almost as much excitement in watching his method as in following his narrative. It is very unlikely that Director Lang regards himself primarily as a sociologist yet in all his pictures there is an element of compassion and insight that goes far deeper than a desire to play up human misery for its dramatic effectiveness. Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sydney who are often no better than competent in their screen portrayals are finely moving here as the tragic and desperate pair who have escaped the bounds but not the vengeance of society. And while they are rather naive decorative young people that you would be likely to find in such living stances, their plight is made wholly convincing. "You Only Live Once" is a memorable picture, strong, sincere and profoundly moving.

"LOST HORIZON" opens with a breath-taking adventure sequence and closes with another. The story of five Europeans kidnapped during a Chinese revolution and carried off to a Tibetan Nivana is beautifully produced and splendidly photographed. But the final impression it leaves is of a very silly picture in a magnificent frame.

Director Frank Capra had kept to his initial mood of adventure "Lost Horizon" would have been just about the most exciting picture ever screened. But the moment he lands his European travellers in the fabulous lamaseri settlement, Shangri-La, the mood changes. The mystery of the kidnapping is explained not so much in pictures as in endless dialogue and explanation, none of it convincing and most of it dull. Fantasy should make either good sense as in H. G. Wells' similar imaginative excursion "The Country of the Blind," or good nonsense, as in the Ruritanian adventures of the Marx Brothers. The middle passages of "Lost Horizon" however, are neither sensible nor absurd. The mythical state of Shangri-La is the paradise of a retired business-man with a fine disposition, a liberal temperament and not a very good mind. The lamaseri itself is incomparably beautiful but it doesn't look as it was meant to look like a dream world of escape and endless satisfaction. It looks like a million dollars.

Ronald Colman gives a fine stirring performance as the English Robert Conway, and H. B. Warner is persuasive and effective as the bland and kindly Chang. If the feminine parts had been interchanged with Margo in the principle role and the more conventional Jane Wyatt in a subordinate part the mood of fantasy might have been better sustained. As it is the story doesn't recover until the travellers escape into the snow-and-wind-swept Tibetan mountains. These final sequences are superbly realized and the picture concludes with all its initial impressiveness and excitement. If "Lost Horizon" proves anything it is that the world of action rather than that of ideas is the proper field of the movies.

THE lady beside me in "Wings of the Morning" was strangely excited by the picture, especially the sequences in which Annabella masquerades as a boy and gets shut up all night in a hay loft with her young man (Henry Fonda). "I never saw anything like it," she kept exclaiming as the situation got more and more intriguing, the hero insisting that the heroine go in swimming with him, the heroine fleeing like a deer. It just goes to show what sheltered lives some people lead. If I've seen that sequence once on the screen I've seen it a dozen times. I've seen most of the other things in this picture as well, including the Lakes of Killarney (on post cards which these scenes in many ways resemble) and the sequences in which the hero talks whimsically to his dog (Note: all screen heroes talk whimsically to their dogs). However "Wings of the Morning" is a pretty and romantic. Annabella is a charming young person with a gay face and plenty of acting-style, the new technical color is clear and supernaturally brilliant and John McCormack sings a ballad or two, still with some remaining glory in his great voice.

"Does your husband talk in his sleep?"  
"No, and it's terribly exasperating. He just grins." *Omaha World-Herald*

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# AT THE THEATRE

TRUDI SCHOOP BALLET  
BY LUCY VAN GOGH

REGARDED purely as entertainment for the North American populace, Trudi Schoop's Comic Ballet has made such progress since its first visit last season as to be almost unrecognizable. We are not disposed to agree with the dictum of the local critics, that the artistic value of the Ballet's work has correspondingly increased. What has happened is that the immense miming powers of Miss Schoop and her fellow-dancers have been directed to a subject-matter much more comprehensible to audiences on this side of the Atlantic. "The Blond Marie" is a series of episodes in the life of a young domestic servant, very dexterously pantomimed and closely hung together; but the whole thing is considerably more obvious and less subtle and poetic than the "Fridolin" of a year ago. "Fridolin," it must be admitted, was very European in fantasy and suggestion, and had probably been cut and simplified for our consumption. "The Blond Marie" is ready-made material for the American stage. It develops more of the purely clownish side of the troop's accomplishments, and aroused great enthusiasm at the Eaton Auditorium on Monday. In effectiveness of presentation, especially in make-up and lighting for a large hall, there has been much progress. Miss Schoop is a genius in her line, and it is a line of great charm and significance.

was funny, and the audience loved it.

One hesitates to speak of sets and costumes in a production in which there are so many of both, because we suspect that there was not any too much money budgeted for this production, but when a play professes to portray nine different periods in a single evening, and when a large part of the interest of the play depends on the contrast of 1926—and earlier—with 1934, one expects to see some care taken to get details in keeping. The modern chair, table and bookcases in the 1926 scene seem more in keeping with 1934 or even 1936—unless of course New York got ten years ahead of the rest of the country. Most people do not worry about such matters, however, and why should the stage designer—or the critic? It really was a very interesting show, a little on the long side, which possibly may be remedied later in the week, when the changes click faster, but proof of its interest lies in the fact that one was surprised to find, when the final curtain closed, that it was so late. One cannot mention all the cast, but one would be ungrateful if one were to overlook the pleasure derived from seeing such competent players, some of them in most unsympathetic roles, as Elizabeth Fergie, Graham Garton, Harold Hunter, Alan King and Attie Sinclair.

## COMING EVENTS

OWING to Massey Hall being engaged for April 29, the date of Richard Crooks' postponed concert, he will sing in Varsity Arena. This will be the first song recital ever given there, and it should add new glory to the Arena, where so many other outstanding concerts have been given during the past several years. It will be nothing new for Mr. Crooks to sing in such a large auditorium, he having sung to 16,000 people in Exhibition Hall, Melbourne, Australia, the largest hall in that part of the Empire, never used for an individual concert since Melba. There had been a tremendous advance sale for Crooks' original Massey Hall date, and in order to ac-

MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG

BY W. S. MILNE

NANCY PYPER brings her two seasons at Hart House to a close this week with a three-and-a-quarter hour production of Kaufman and Hart's "Merrily We Roll Along" in nine scenes, with about seventy people in the cast. The nine scenes and seventy people are employed to show, with some dramatic effectiveness, that success can be bought at too great a price; that the shining armor of youth will get sullied in the process, and that Broadway is no place for an idealist. This does not sound startlingly new or entertaining—but wait! there is a new angle, a new point of view. The last scene



JAMES HILTON, author of "The Lost Horizon", the screen version of which is now seen at the Royal Alexandra.

is presented first, and we roll along from 1934 to 1927, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 1918, and come to rest with the hero delivering his valedictory in the college chapel in 1916. It is all very interesting, but a bit like the trial in "Alice," sentence first and evidence afterwards. The scenes vary greatly in interest and effectiveness, my own pick being the one in Jonathan Crane's studio and the one at the Murneys.

Several excellent performances are turned in, notably that of Courtenay Benson as the hero. His retrospections were consistently and clearly depicted, and he contrived to let the audience see inside the character. Sharing honors with him was Lorna Sheard, as splendid a trouper as ever. She played with a finish and authority that put most of the rest of the cast to shame. Duncan Gillard gave a fine solid performance as the hero's friend, and particularly satisfying bits were turned in by W. A. Atkinson and Victor Lange.

Mrs. Pyper herself appeared in a character bit which took on the form of an interpolated "specialty." It really proved her a better actress than a director, because if Mrs. Pyper, director, had known her business half as well as Nancy Pyper, actress, knew hers, then Mrs. Pyper would have held Nancy in a bit, on the Eccleddon grounds that a part should not exceed the whole. But it

commodate these, as well as others who want to hear Crooks, the management of James and Rawley decided on the Arena, no other auditorium in the city being large enough. The program will consist of four classic songs by Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Stradella; four from Schubert's greatest song-cycle, "Die Schöne Müllerin"; four modern English songs.



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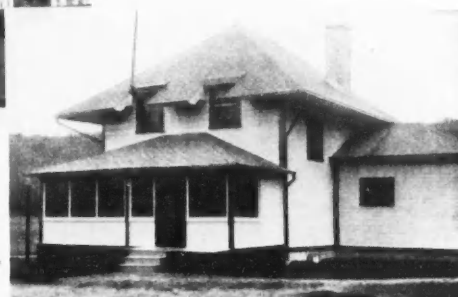


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## —Ports of Call

# SUMMER IN SWITZERLAND

BY FRED DOSSENBACH



BLOSSOM TIME on the Lake of Lugano in Southern Switzerland.

—Photo E. Engel, Casarate, courtesy Swiss Federal Railways.

SWITZERLAND'S summer spells playtime. It is then that skies are a little bluer, when the snow-mantled Alps seem to relax from their stern aloofness, when lake waters are limpid by green shores, when nights are soft under smiling stars. There is a strange peace everywhere, a quietness that chases away all thoughts of reality and leaves instead a strange feeling of contentment that ignores the cares and worries of the everyday world. Unconsciously you develop a sort of hedonistic philosophy that leaves room only for the present. Your only problem is to enjoy yourself, and that is easily solved. Moreover, this year Switzerland is offering to visitors who stay six days or longer the possibility of reductions as high as 45%.

The first few days of my last summer in Switzerland I spent in Interlaken. Seeming so close that I thought I could almost touch it rose the majestic Jungfrau, gleaming white against the blue of a cloudless sky, and a faint haze of soft violet around its summit. Flanking the immaculate town green hills rolled down to the plateau of the valley floor. A lake steamer was gliding slowly up the canal which is an outlet from the lake of Thun, and as I walked to my hotel I heard the sonorous chiming of distant pealing church bells. A soft breeze, cool with the dampness of the lake, brushed my cheeks, and the mellow light of approaching dusk threw long grotesque shadows on the hills.

EVERYONE seemed gay, and as I entered the hotel I noticed a sun-burned group laughing as they returned from the beach. Over in a corner two Englishmen were smilingly arguing over the round of golf they had played that afternoon. The manager of the hotel was a fat little man with a head as shiny as a freshly polished table top. He beamed at me through thick-lensed glasses, and then proceeded to go into a rhapsody over the beautiful view I would have from my room. It was, he assured me, a room

patched plain, losing itself finally in the haze of the distance. Hurling their heads up into the heavens, the Alps gleamed white over the foothills, and around the peak of Blumlisalp a few cotton clouds hung puffed and motionless. For a long time I gazed at this panorama which seemed to unfold before me a world I had never seen before.

In front of the hotel which is perched on the summit a red-checked boy was selling edelweiss, and sitting on a bench alongside one of the hotel walls, an old man with a face creased brown as worn leather was playing an accordion. I spoke to the boy and he told me that he climbed up here every day to sell the flowers that he himself had picked. But, he informed me very seriously, he would not be doing this much longer. Soon he was going to be an engineer on one of the new electric trains.

scene as a picture of cold and disturbing beauty. Wind of evening was chill in the lengthening shadows, and I was glad when we got to the hotel so I could get a cup of hot coffee. There was a fire blazing in the iron hearth of the lounge, and I sat down and lazily glanced at a newspaper that shouted of things that were happening in a world that was unreal and far away.

In the morning I went to the Rhone glacier and hired a guide to lead me across the great mass of deep creviced ice. I asked him to take a picture of myself standing on the edge of a particularly deep crevice, which looked like a drop to the bottom of the earth. I smiled to myself when I thought what would happen when I showed it to my friends when I returned to America. They would look at me with a kind of awe, and reverently whisper among themselves of mythical feats I had accomplished during my conquest of the Alps. And I, of course, would say nothing of the fact that practically everyone who visits Gletsch makes this mild walk over the Rhone glacier.

AUGUST 1st is Switzerland's Confederation day commemorating the oath of Rütli which laid the foundation far back in 1291 for the present day Swiss democracy. All over the country there is celebrating, and almost every hamlet has its own festival. I was in Zermatt at the time, and the day was warm and clear. During the afternoon there were gymnastic competitions, weight-lifting contests, wrestling matches.

At night, as soon as it became dark, bonfires were lit throughout the village. Already days before the children had gathered the wood, and now they were dancing merrily round the leaping flames. Gay-colored lights hung along the main streets, and it was noisy with the sound of popping and crackling fireworks. Then, one by one, fires started glowing red yellow flash up in the surrounding hills. Flickering flames threw tiny jumping shadows on the slopes, and overhead, a pale moon shone clear from a state-studded dome of blue-black. The Martelhorn was a softly etched grey shadow against the stars, and at its base the snow was blue-white. How many years it had seen the fires of August, first burning in the hills! And how many more? At that moment it seemed to me a monument of all the hopes and dreams that men have ever had in their secret hearts, a symbol of the timelessness of eternity; it was the first and the last, the beginning and the end.

Such a small country and yet so large! The Tössen where you think you are in some resort on the Montebelluna, the mountain resorts of the Engadine, Valais and Bernese Oberland; Lake Geneva with the Castle of Chillon mirrored in blue glass waters; and Lucerne, Zurich and Berne, all have their own individual charm. And Switzerland in the summer is such a gay land, a playground which some day soon I hope to make mine again.

So one of the Toronto stork derby contestants has announced that she intends to use part of her winnings to get a divorce. The ingratitude of women! —Chicago Tribune.

A Boston experimenter prescribes a salt mackerel for the morning after. The New Englanders insist in the grip of remorse is a harrowing sight. —Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

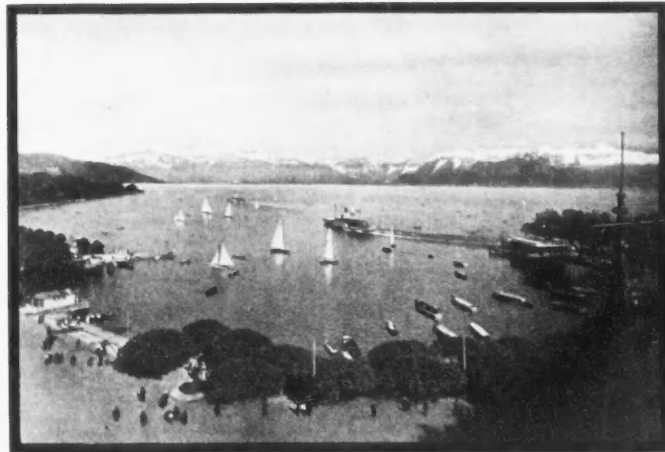


IN THE MONTH OF ROSES. The pasture land near St. Moritz, Switzerland.

—Photo A. Steiner, courtesy Swiss Federal Railways.

for kings: I would be delighted. I smiled and nodded, mentally sprinkling salt on his claims, but I found later that he had told me the truth. The next day I decided to go up on the Niesen, which has clambering to its summit one of the world's most famous cable railways. At some stretches the cars crawl to the top of the great green pyramid at an angle of over 60 degrees. When I finally reached the summit it was like being on top of the world. Far below, the blue glass mirror of the lake of Thun was dotted with tiny white triangles of sails, and the smaller boats were like minute drifting toothpicks. A lake steamer drifted slowly away from Spiez, and Thun's bathing beach was a yellow strip along the shore. The twisting ribbon of the Aare curled blue through the immense green and brown

A FEW days later I left the Michlstein, and from there went by post automobile over the Grindelwald to Gletsch. The large yellow buses are extremely comfortable, and the drivers are expert in guiding the vehicles over the twisting mountain roads. As we approached Gletsch the road curved ahead of us in numerous horse-shoe bends, and on the floor of the valley, the Rhone river rushed rushing grey as it started its long journey to the Mediterranean. The huge tongue of the Rhone glacier was blue-tinted white and grey as it hung sloping to the valley. Overlooking the scene, the Hotel Be'Sedre clung to a hill almost alongside the glacier. It was all a picture so stark in its unadorned reality that it seemed to me at first almost ugly, but gradually this very severeness made me see the



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—Photo A. Kern, Lausanne, courtesy Swiss Federal Railways.



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# A POOR SESSION

BY RIDEAU BANKS

ORDINARILY our federal statesmen are not bothered much by an inferiority complex. The possibility that the inscrutable Providence which, for reasons best known to itself, creates some men to be M.P.'s may have broken or thrown away the mould in which Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Laurier were cast rarely disturb their minds. Consequently it cannot be other than highly significant of something or other that the closing hours of this session of Parliament should have found the usually confident legislators assailed by grave doubts and premonitions concerning the value of their services to the cause of democracy. The phenomenon is wholly unique, and it cannot solely be credited to the unsatisfactory state of the statesmen's consciences after a session-long battle with the Parliamentary Restaurant. It is as though the clouds of federal complacency had parted just long enough for the light of self-revelation to pierce through and vouchsafe the legislators the inestimable boon of seeing themselves fleetingly as others less favorably disposed are apt to see them.

SAID one legislator frankly to the writer in a sudden excess of self-immolation: "No session of Parliament has ever been as remote from the active thought and concerns of the Canadian people as has the present. We have lived here like a dynasty that believes itself to be protected by a divine right. We have been enshrouded from the lives and thoughts of the people just as much as if we had been living in a cocoon. We haven't been concerned individually with representing and interpreting the thoughts of the people. Those of us who have any natural ability and sit behind the Government have spent our time trying to figure out ways and means of attracting favorable attention from the Chief (the Prime Minister) in the hope of being chosen some time for the Cabinet. Those of us who are mediocre have been careful to be 'regular' in our vote and to accept the party attitude upon all things. In order that, should any vacancy in the Senate arise, there may be no black mark on our record to jeopardize our appointment. We have preached economy and efficiency in the public service and applauded the return of a five per cent deduction in our own salaries when we knew it our own hearts that in any efficient, economical basis we were being grossly over-paid."

OBVIOUSLY the M.P. who thus spoke out of himself must be nameless. Otherwise he would become immediately as popular on Parliament Hill as Henry Heller would be if he were to renounce to Palestine. And he is a suitable sort of creature who still takes his fellow men even if he does become a little dissatisfied at times with the probabilities that the party system imposes upon a back-bencher in the Commons even to the point of making him a costly and not overly efficient public stamp. The point which is important, however, is not the existence of this self-assessed M.P.'s identity but the large area—in fact, the whole nation—of truth in what he says.

Can it be said that Parliament, by the way, has not been a righteously self-assessed, self-regarding body? The disturbing suspicion which was sweeping the British minds of the M.P.'s as they dispersed for their constitutional preparation to embark for the Dominion was that the latter alternative was the true one. For the reason that many among the statesmen would think of one national problem which stood a single step nearer solution when the session of the Dominion Parliament had set.

WHEN it comes to the question of the Dominion's economic and political awakening of interest in future political. Some six months had elapsed since the session of the Dominion Parliament and the popular conviction and the plenty of time to do the job and a thoroughly speedy one. There was a thorough recognition of the existence of a serious problem confronting the Dominion, and the Dominion was not to be deceived by the superficiality of the world. Parliament faced the situation in the difficult course now which it would demagogically follow.

In the main, these problems were three in number. First of all, there was unemployment. Secondly, there was the question of the deficit. Thirdly, there was the question of the deficit. Now the session is at an end. And how have these problems or how improved in any one of them? On Parliament Hill only who answers this question. The truthfulness of the answer is usually as valuable as any speechless performance for the reason that there is nothing that they can say. Although the truthfulness of the answer is usually as valuable as any speechless performance for the reason that there is nothing that they can say.

TAKE the case of unemployment. The statistics show that the actual number of workless in the Dominion is as great today as it was a year ago. From that fact follows the improved economic conditions which Canada is enjoying. No longer are the millions of the country as they reach the industrial age simply swelling the ranks of the idle. In other words, better times have taken care of the problem presented by the annual increment of new youthful workers. The Government, however, has done nothing to break the back of the problem itself.

Probably few debates which the Commons has held in recent years have been more removed from reality than the discussions on the industrial amendment of Mr. R. B. Bennett which charged simply that the government had done nothing effective to end unemployment. The answer which the Ministry made was two fold, a fact which in itself indicates how hard pressed it found itself to

devise even the semblance of a reply. However, it did point out that it had appointed the National Employment Commission, and it did argue that its trading policy had been largely responsible for the revival of Canadian industry.

THE frank opinion of Parliament Hill was expressed by the honest if rebellious vote of Mr. W. H. Moore, one of Liberalism's most distinguished figures. Mr. Moore simply felt that neither of the Government's claims could hold water. The Employment Commission, while a worthy and distinguished body, which may yet evolve a statistical abstract of the Canadian problem which will provide a text-book for universities in their lectures on the subject, has not yet succeeded in making any practical inroads upon the ranks of the unemployed. As to the Government's trading policy, having anything of a major character to do with the happy advent of better times, Mr. Moore punctured that argument after the Cabinet Ministers had talked themselves hoarse over the virtues of the United States trade treaty. Mr. Moore broke down the figures of trade under the treaty and showed that the items mainly responsible for the increase were commodities which the past had not affected, such as newsprint, with the single exception of alcoholic liquors.

AND so far as relief is concerned, the story of the past session is, again, simply one of ministerial impotence. Everyone on Parliament Hill knows that sufficient abuses have crept into the system in different parts of the country to qualify it for the American title of a "market." The fact that it continues to cost the country in the metropolitan area \$100,000,000 annually, despite the fact that all of the chief Federal industries are climbing back rapidly to 1929 levels or even better, is proof that somewhere there is a "nigger in the woodpile." And that the Dominion can endure the strain indefinitely, or even much longer, is not argued by even the most optimistic of the Federal Treasury's observers. So frank a recognition of a major problem, so clear a grasp of its serious implications if it continues to flourish unchecked, should—some would be justified in expecting—compel vigorous action on the part of the statesmen responsible for its solution. As against this expectation, stands the bald, disconcerting fact that there has been no action whatever.

But it has been different with the railway problem. There the boys have acted. One may be pardoned under the circumstances in adding the expressive American colloquialism "and now." The truth and substance of the railway problem is an annual deficit of approximately \$100,000,000 which has to be met out of the public purse. Sometimes it runs much higher. And so Parliament has written approximately a billion and a half dollars out of the railway's capital set-up. It is as if a doctor gave a spoonful of cough syrup to a patient suffering from a broken leg. What Parliament has done through its railway legislation will be helpful in exactly the same way to the country's transportation problem.

JUST where the government expects to find the gain in its C.N.R. recapitalization plan, Parliament has never been told. One of the axioms of Parliament Hill is that legislation cannot alter facts. Black cannot be made white, even by the impressive instrumentality of a Government measure. And the hundreds of millions which this session's legislation effluents from the railway's capital set-up remains in the public debt of the Dominion and must have interest paid on it just the same. One thing only is gained in the end. The record of past extravagance is wiped off the books. And the lesson to future generations in the importance of sound, economical administration no longer remains where all who can may read it.

Somewhere, when this futile attempt to deal with a daily mounting operational deficit by legislation which simply transfers a bookkeeping entry is revealed, it makes that old command of King Canute to the tide seem a splurge of time in comparison. For Canute probably believed in what he was doing, quite properly he expected the tide to obey him and was astonished when it did not and back. There is no such saving splurge associated with Parliament's present futility. The legislation is pure pretence and the M.P.'s know it.

IN BRIEF, the indictment which can be brought legitimately against a session remarkable chiefly for the rate it has slacked to allow certain favored members and Commissioners to embark comfortably for the Coronation is the emptiness which it has laid, and the failure of it to bring the element of difficulty which has entered into any democracy under the present parliamentary and party system. The debate upon the United Kingdom trade agreement affords an illustration in point. The past was substantially the same as the one negotiated by the late Prime Minister in 1932. Yet at that time the Liberals littlely opposed the arrangement while this year they as enthusiastically sponsored it. Is such an exhibition calculated to impress the public with the high quality of sincerity which is in political life? Or is the public likely to reach the conclusion that a proper is good or bad depending solely upon their recognition of whether the party interested happens to be in or out of power? In other words, is the difference so far as parliamentary attitude upon legislation is concerned, merely the difference between the "ins" and the "outs"? To the credit of the Conservatives this past session it is to be recorded that they did not oppose the United Kingdom treaty simply because it happened to be a Liberal government sponsoring it.

Similarly with the defence program. Everywhere on Parliament Hill

# The Rose Petal on the Cup



Remember the old legend of the gracious host who offered his guest a cup filled to the brim? And then on the top he dropped a rose petal—the final token of consideration.

WITHIN the reach of many a man is a "cup" brimful of future security for his wife and children, should anything happen to him. And in addition to that full measure of protection for them, the "rose petal" on top pledges future comforts for himself at retirement age.

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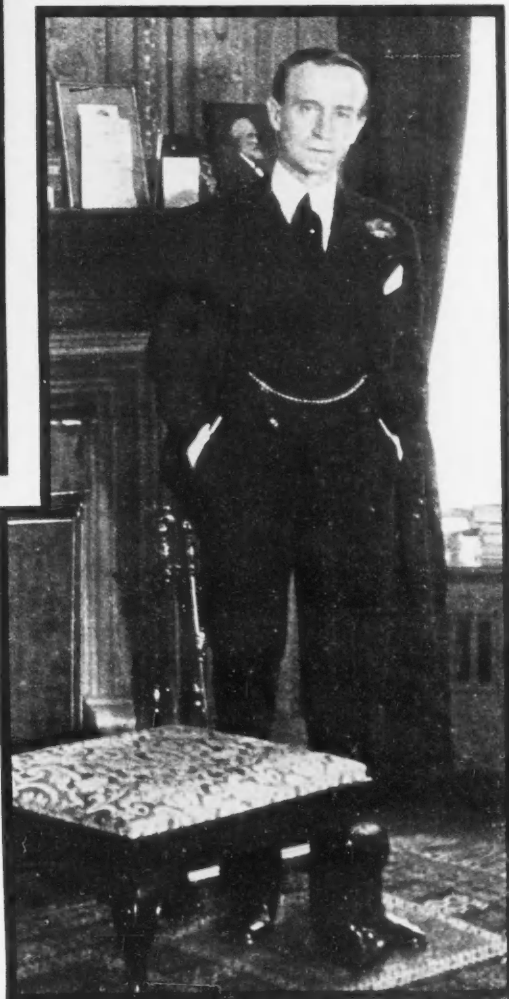
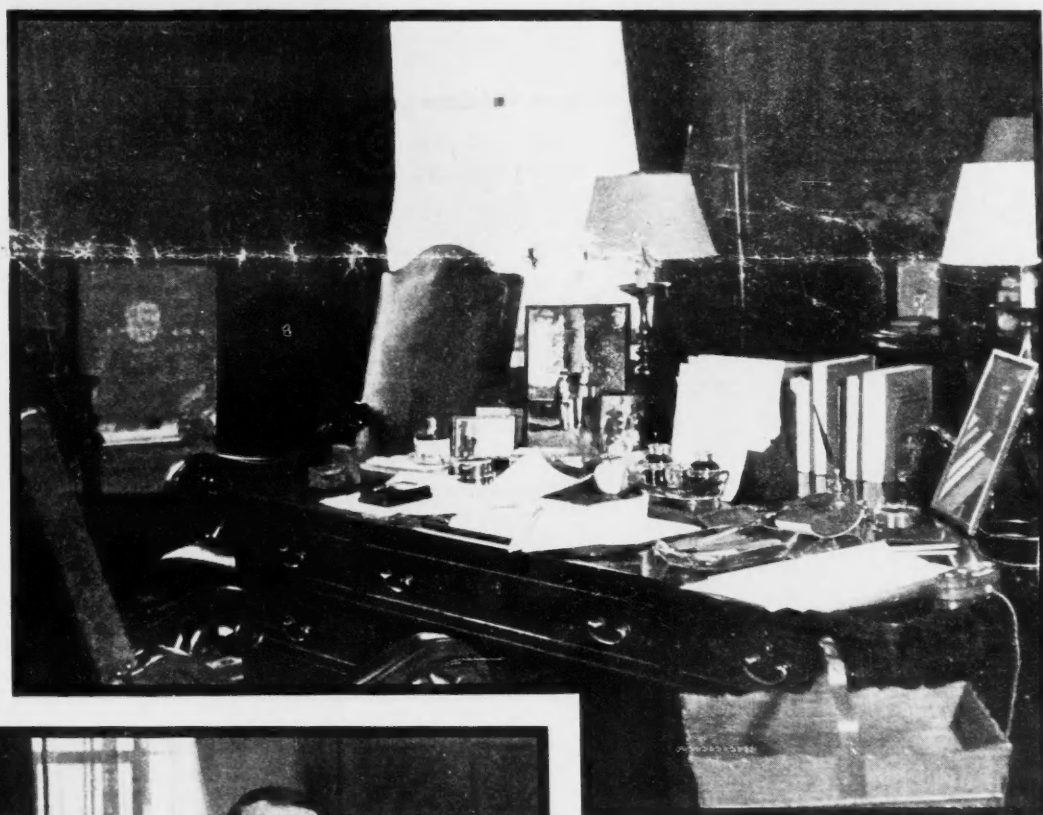
# SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 17, 1937

## HIS EX. IS "MUCH TOO BUSY A-SIGNING THINGS"



THE LIFE of a Governor-General of Canada is a good deal like that of the King in A. A. Milne's well-known "Buckingham Palace" poem; it is much filled up with putting signatures on documents. When "Jay" visited Ottawa recently to record a Day in the Life of Lord Tweedsmuir he found him as shown in UPPER LEFT, signing the commutation of a death sentence. UPPER RIGHT, a moment of relaxation. MIDDLE LEFT, Major A. S. Redfern, secretary to the Governor-General, and Captain P. G. S. Boyle, A.D.C. MIDDLE RIGHT, Lord Tweedsmuir's desk. INSET, His Excellency, as he looks across the desk at a visitor. LOWER LEFT, His Excellency and Major Redfern. LOWER RIGHT, His Excellency by the fireplace in his own study.

—Photos by "Jay"



# THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

PERHAPS you haven't been asked to a Children's Party of late. Perhaps you are the sort of cowardly Godparent who sends a present and leaves town on business. Perhaps you just haven't any wind resistance and go to pieces in tornados.

Let one who has recently passed through the fiery ordeal speak frankly of her experience. We have at least emerged conscious, though considerably shaken. A few days in bed, the doctor says, will work wonders.

The young hostess was celebrating her fifth birthday. Being a great lover of her kind and a positive devotee of social events generally, the whole Street had to be asked. And since male and female created He them, the sexes were pretty evenly divided. By arrangement on the part of the energetic hostess herself a truce was called to the long standing feud between two of the boy friends. "If you don't promise not to fight *all day* my Mother says only one of you can come," settled that. They both came. Seventeen little ones between the ages of four and nine had arrived by three minutes after four. The invitations read four to six o'clock.

When rubbers and gaiters, overcoats, hats, scarves and gloves had all been removed and inextricably confused a quiet game of treasure-hunt opened the ball. A prize plainly marked for each player removed any ill-will from the results. Leaving the playroom runs in heaps about the sofa cushions, the chairs on their backs and one pair of curtains on top of the youngest player, though this was not discovered until he had been missing for some fifteen minutes, the party adjourned downstairs and the big game began.

This, apparently the favorite at all up-to-date infant's soirees is called simply, "Major Bowes."

A rather determined type in frilled blue crepe-de-chine elected herself Ma-

jeor, the boys were ranged at one side of the room, the girls at the other. Major Bowes rang a table bell and called on the first exhibitor.

THE influence of the nursery school attitude toward self-expression was immediately apparent. While every one yelled all the time making it quite impossible for the Major to elicit the candidate's name, age, height, or attainments, though the routine apparently demanded he ask each, no child



MISS KATHARINE A. FISHER, of "Good Housekeeping Institute", New York, who was recently awarded a silver medal for distinguished services to advertising. She was born in Perth County, Ontario, and is a sister of Mr. James Fisher of the James Fisher Company, Limited, Toronto.

showed any embarrassment, or indeed anything but the wildest desire to put on his act. A lot of little extroverts is what we're raising today.

Recitations and tap dancers followed each other in rapid succession. The shorter the recitation the louder applause. We noticed with approval Ernest, the *enfant terrible* of the Street, spoke a four verse epic entitled "Romance," by a poet we personally are content to let remain unknown. A handsome child with tremendous feet and an English accent got respectful attention for a verse about "The Little Fairy Folk." Things were going admirably when a very small girl in a very short red smock curtsied politely and then rendered Jesus Loves Me. So unexpected was her offering that everyone forgot to clap and even Major Bowes was staggered. Prizes were instantly produced by the hostess' mother and a bad moment was glossed rapidly over. The purveyor of Romance got a first, co-starring with a girl called Doris whom nobody had noticed perform. "I promised Doris," said Major Bowes, and that was that.

Tea drifted in no particular from every well run party tea. One little one got sick into her second go of ice cream, and one couldn't wait any longer Mummy and departed upstairs in mortification. The Birthday cake held a token of sentiment, humor, or good luck in every piece, showing high grade-stuff work.

At six o'clock parents began to arrive to claim their young, and at ten minutes after seven the hostess' mother conveyed unequivocally to Ernest and Romie that they might be missed at home but would not be by her.

The adults subsided and were partially revived by strong drink.

A noise upstairs some half-hour later resolved itself into Ernest, who

had "come back for his present," and stayed to sail a boat in his hostess' bath water.

FASHIONABLY, it is to be a Suit Spring.

Coats there are, to wear over the dresses we all must have, but suits are emphatically tops.

This raises the inevitable question. Shall one pick a good tailor and go ahead, supplying most of the ideas while he furnishes the perfect fit, or buy "off the peg," preferably an Original or clever copy from a good House, changing the alterations to fit, but seeing what one is getting before plunging?

Everyone has her own policy. Those with fashionably correct 14 to 18 figures invariably, in this country at least, choosing the ready made; those with idiosyncrasies voting for the tailor.

For the more casual type of suit the big shops offer a solution with a big stock this year of separate jackets and skirts from which to assemble your own costume. An 18 jacket for your manly shoulders with a 16 skirt for beautifully straight hip line, maybe. The same material in a host of smart colors even encourages you to go very Schiaparelli and Vogueish and mix your shades—a beige jacket with black skirt, two shades of blue, a rose quartz top to a wine extremity, and so on.

The smartest we have seen of these are in monotone tweeds, of a homespun character but less apt to bag at the hip and knee, my pets. We particularly liked the collarless jacket (it's smart to be bleak around the neck this Spring) with revers beginning at yoke height where a tuck angles out to the sleeve. The fronts are curved and a curved set-in pocket carries out the line, the fastening being a link button. The top of the sleeve is built out a bit with a little shoulder padding and the back has a clever stitched tuck from the shoulder. These are unlined and beautifully tailored, also an excellent fit, for we tried 'em on to see. Skirts are straight with a fine little matching colored zipper at the hip, or can be had with the new



TOUCHE! This group of fencers participated in the recent gymnasium display at the Margaret Eaton School, Toronto.

umbrella rib flare. Turquoise, rose quartz, pottery blue, navy, mustard, beige, flame, and black are only some of the shades. Jackets cost under \$17.00 and skirts under \$12.00. Other jackets button right up the front, or fasten at the waist line with a colossal matching-colored composition hook and eye. All stop at the hip bone as the completely tailored suit must today. If you want to avoid that you must move into Dressmaker suit department, quite another style story.

WHETHER the Duke of Windsor has permanently put Austria on the map as a news centre or whether we should have kept on hearing about the Kitzbühl and Dürndl frocks and Tyrolean fashions generally anyhow, is not for us to guess. Fashion has depended

for years on Viennese knitwear, leather goods and petit-point, but the peasant influence is recent.

The most engaging belts to wear with sweaters or sports clothes are here from Austria. The best are about 2½ inches wide, of a basket-weave webbing dyed black or a brilliant color, lined with bright striped cotton prints. Little figures, trees, or flowers are hand-embroidered in vivid wools interspersed with bright felt motifs of flowers (chairbelts you can look into, tiny daisies, fruits, hearts, anything.) The buckles are light hand-hammered brass in some absurd shape like interlocking hearts or such, and two matching slides support the belt half-way round. These are about four dollars. If you will dispense with the buckles and slides you can have a honey for less than two dollars, fastening with a tasseled wool cord that laces across four hooks. Some of these have tennis motifs, everything from net, players, racquets, to trees in the gay felt and wool embroidery. They look perfectly charming on a pullover around a slender waist. Rather Grimm's fairytaleish, but smart as anything.

A PERFECT siren of a turquoise-tailed mermaid has lately joined the freeze on our bathroom wall. Flanked by fronds of white coral she laughs through her ash blond hair as she wields a jewelled comb. Obviously one of the Lorelei. You get her full attention as you brush your teeth. She has been the unwitting cause of a good deal of investigation on our part into new furnishings for bathrooms.

One of our finds is the new oiled silk for window and shower curtains. In ciel blue, peach, or water green it is here at seventy-five cents a yard, a yard wide, and quite lovely, but wait. We have seen the swatches of the varieties expected about the first of May. You can then have silver silk—silver all the way through and both sides, yet light as nansook! Flesh color, or an angelic blue with silver coin spots in various sizes, or silver snowflakes, or turquoise would look pretty lovely off a matching boudoir. These will run about two twenty-five a yard, we understand. There was a black with great silver stars on it that thrilled this heart, but we were told sternly we hadn't ordered that. What do you bet you couldn't get it though, if that's what you want for your room? The material has extraordinary tensile strength for all its delicacy. You can stitch it on a sewing machine, but get the shop to put eyelets in for the hooks. You can't expect to sew hooks on to stay.

WITH what art a historical biography must be written to make it digestible. "Sir Philip Sidney: A Study in Conflict" by C. Henry Warren, published by Nelson, has given us no indigestion this week, but we wonder just how much nourishment we got out of it. Sadly we reflect that his words to the dying soldier on the field of battle, and his incomparable "My true love hath my heart and I have his," are still the things about Philip Sidney that we shall continue to remember best after 233 carefully documented pages by Henry Warren.

It is not in the class of the great biographies, and it seems that no new facts about Sidney's life have been discovered since the publication of Miss Mona Wilson's admirable study, but Mr. Warren has a pleasant quiet style, and it is hard to conceal Philip Sidney's fascination. It made him a favorite at every Court he visited, gave him the friendship of the greatest men in Europe, and has endeared him to his countrymen and women for more than three hundred years.

The earlier years and particularly Philip's European experiences before he became attached to Elizabeth's Court are the best described. Mr. Warren attempts to link the Sonnets step by step to actuality, which seems a cross no poet should have put upon him, and any explanation of Philip's apparently loveless marriage to Frances Walsingham is quite beyond this author. We are left to believe, if we choose, that in allowing Penelope Devereux, Essex's daughter, to marry Lord Rich, and after she was divorced, her lover Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, Philip relinquished all hope of romantic love. Feeling this, his marriage to Frances seems a little out of character. But there, says Mr. Warren in effect, these things happen. We don't believe it of the Sidney we first learned to love in Little Arthur's History of England. There's a better explanation. But you won't find it here. You will, however, find a particularly careful account of Philip's death at thirty-two, fighting unwisely for his Queen in the Netherlands, and the incident of the relinquished drink is not passed over. It's that kind of a biography—but read it anyhow. It's lovely Philip Sidney, whom Spenser called "President of Noblesse and of Chivalree".

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## DOES HIGHLAND FLING AT 72

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#### DEATHS

LEWIS, Maude Cullen — At Smiths Falls, Friday, March 26, Maude Cullen, widow of John Herbert Lewis, and beloved mother of Marion Lewis, Hamilton. Funeral services took place Sunday afternoon, March 28, two o'clock, from the family residence, 70 Maple avenue north Interment in Hillcrest Cemetery.



FOR SEVERAL MONTHS much work and planning has been done to make a success of the Campaign and Tag Day for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind taking place April 20 to May 1. Two of the captains taking part are Mrs. Richard B. Crompton (left), and Mrs. Gordon Cameron (right).

## FAIR WEATHER HOUSES

BY ALLAN CLARK

JUNE the year around—hasn't that an inviting sound? For what can rival a day in June, unless it be a night in June? Atmospherically perfect, as a rule; warm without the heavy, parching heat of the later summer—in short, June conditions are just what we all would like to maintain in our houses all through the year. And, now—thanks to modern science—we can attain that ambition; for air-conditioning has been so highly developed that it is completely satisfactory when the right sort of equipment is used, and properly installed.

Although most people today have encountered conditioned-air in train, store, office building or home, many of people still do not know where, in that air differs from the ordinary air in a building that has not been air-conditioned. Let us, then, step back into January, with zero weather out-of-doors and a roaring fire indoors. The house is hot, unbearably hot in some rooms, and the air is dry and stagnant—just the sort that predicates a headache unless someone opens a door or window to admit a blast of biting zero wind. But that outside air really does not solve the problem—for it is far too chilling to be endured more than a minute or two.

Now, in the air-conditioned building, there is no stifling heat—there is no need for it! An there is none of that depressing dryness that is inherent in the average super-heated house during the winter months. For to the air has been added an adequate amount of moisture. In other words, the air has been humidified by the evaporation of water.

HUMIDIFICATION is a prime requisite in air-conditioning in order to avoid the devitalized, over-heated atmosphere that prevails in so many houses during the relatively long period when artificial heating is needed. And humidification is especially important, not only because of its bearing on human health and comfort, but because of its relationship to home maintenance.

Perhaps you had not even thought of air-conditioning in terms of home maintenance; but, actually, there is a very close connection. For, when the air within a house is deficient in moisture, it inflicts a penalty that may become serious. Floor-boards begin to separate, stair-treads to squeak, woodwork shows shrinkage, furniture loosens, books dry out, even carefully tended house-plants wither and die. Everything is fairly crying aloud for moisture—and everything is yielding its own moisture to satisfy the demands of heated air that lacks—and needs—moisture.

Humans, unfortunately, are hurt most of all—through losing that natural protection which moisture affords to the skin, the lungs and to the delicate membranes of the throat and the nose. Thus, during the winter, when artificial heat is general indoors, there always is a sharp increase in such ailments as influenza, pneumonia, laryngitis, tonsillitis and the common cold. Indeed, our resistance to all diseases is apt to be lowered at this time.

Air—so happens—as it is heated becomes relatively dry, despite the

fact that its capacity to hold water increases with every gain in heat. What happens then when outside air, say at a temperature of 31 degrees and a relative humidity of 50 per cent, is brought into a house and heated up to 70 degrees? It has to have moisture—and so it steals it from everything, animate and inanimate alike, within the house.

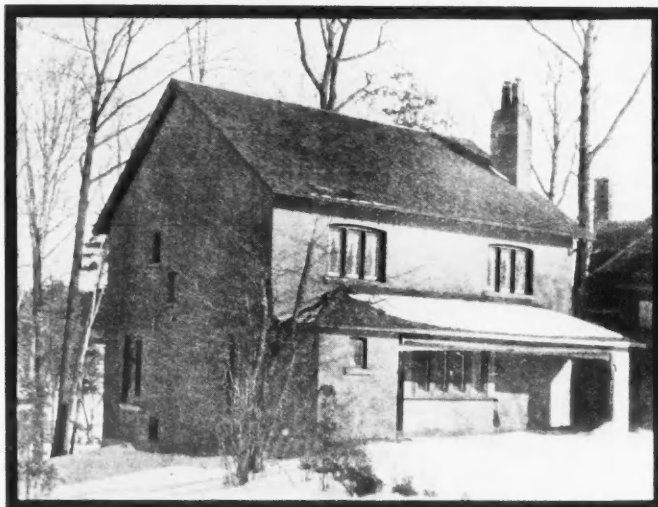
It surely is obvious, therefore, that indoor air must be humidified if it is not to prey on both humans and household furnishings. But the air to be truly comfortable for humans must be not only moisture-laden, but "hospital" clean. And, to meet this demand, conditioned air is washed to rid it of all the dirt which modern living and modern methods have created or increased. Think of the dirt in an average city street—then think of the dirt which must be present in the very air we breathe day after day! Should we breathe a similarly tainted air in the sanctity of our own homes? Conditioned-air provides the right answer to that question.

Obviously, to combat the rigors of our Canadian winter climate, the air in a home must be heated; so there

heat to be effective must be distributed by a movement of air—air gently set into motion and just as gently kept moving.

The natural tendency of heated air is to rise. Thus, while the air may be excessively warm at the ceiling level, the air in the lower portion of a room may be relatively cold. In fact, in one room there may be a variation of as much as 20 degrees from floor to ceiling, running from 65 degrees at floor level to 70 degrees at head height and 85 degrees at the ceiling. Lack of air motion is responsible for the formation of many of the cold "pockets" and the over-heated "pockets" which contribute to indoor discomfort.

There, briefly, is the story of what differentiates conditioned-air from unconditioned-air—and surely it's a story that will convince every home-owner of the improvement which he can make by air-conditioning his home. And, fortunately, air-conditioning is one of the many and diversified improvements that can be financed advantageously (really painlessly!) under the provisions of the Home Improvement Plan, which already is giving a big impetus to Canadian home betterment.



COMMODIOUS WITHIN but definitely lacking in home-like appeal, the house pictured above formed an apt subject for intelligent modernization and enlargement, because it was structurally sound and advantageously situated.

we have three distinct phases of air-conditioning: humidifying, washing and heating! They, however, are not enough. If you will now jump back from January to June, you will recall with proper appreciation the gently soothing and cooling properties of a vagrant early summer breeze.

AIR-CIRCULATION, that's another name for a breeze! And that goes far in explaining the real comfort-promoting properties of winter air-conditioning: the washed, humidified, heated air is circulated gently, so that it reaches every nook and cranny of a house. Concentrated heat does not confer winter-time home comfort. Indoor

### TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Edmonds, who have spent the winter in Florida, have returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Blair Eby has returned to Toronto from Pasadena, California, where her mother, Mrs. W. H. Mara, has taken a house. Mrs. Mara will return via Victoria, B.C., and is expected back in town about the middle of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Arnold and Miss Roslyn Arnold have returned from Florida, where they spent a month, and are occupying their residence at Senneville, Que.

Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton and their daughters, Misses Ann and June Sifton, are leaving Toronto April 30 for London, England, where they will remain for the Coronation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Toronto, guests of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Herbert A. Bruce at Government House.

Sir Charles Gordon, of Montreal, sailed from Saint John, N.B., on April 16, by the Montclare for England and Scotland.

Colonel the Hon. and Mrs. J. S. Bourque, of Sherbrooke, Que., will sail from Quebec on April 23, on the Duchess of Atholl, for London, to attend the Coronation ceremonies. Mrs. Bourque will be presented at Court while in London.

Miss Fernande Rolland and Miss Cecile Rolland are sailing on April 30 by the Saturnia from New York for the Mediterranean, and later will spend some time in France, returning to Montreal in October.

Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Stewart and Miss Phyllis Stewart, who spent the winter in California, are returning to Ottawa at the end of the month.



BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

For that firm foundation of beauty built by daily care Elizabeth Arden prescribes her three-fold credo for complexion loveliness...Thorough cleansing, both night and morning, is of first importance...Then should follow toning to keep the skin firm...Finally, soothing, the infallible means of warding off premature wrinkles...It's no mere accident that women who follow Miss Arden's ritual are the leaders of fashion—the chief exponents of elegance—in every city and country of the discriminating, modern world.

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TONING . . . . . Ardena Skin Tonic, 95¢ to \$15  
SOOTHING . . . . . Ardena Vello Cream, \$1.10 to \$6  
Orange Skin Cream, \$1.10 to \$8

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Toronto Salon and  
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EATON'S COLLEGE STREET can show you many varieties of humidifiers from the splendid little Electric Home at \$9.50 (which circulates, filters and humidifies the air) to the National Air Filtering Humidifier at \$150.00 (without installation). The very efficient Westinghouse Model is at \$65.00 (without installation) cools as well as circulates the air. Come and enquire about them this spring.

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from Montreal

The Palatial "NORTH STAR" The Luxurious "NEW NORTHLAND"

**CLARKE**  
Steamship  
Co.-Limited



AND HERE ARE results to prove that modernizing pays! The house is enlarged by an addition at the left artistically developed in stone, stucco and half-timber, and attic space is made available by new dormer-windows.

—Catto & Catto, Architects.





Fastidious about the materials she wears and the styles she chooses, this young miss selects Butterick Pattern No. 7263 and makes it up in Vivella Flannel.

Soft as lamb's wool, this beautiful fashion dress fabric launders repeatedly, tailors to perfection and never "sits out" in the back. It gapes, pleats, flares and is so easy to make up in creases, pastels and authentic Scottish plaids.

You will find Vivella ideal for spring dresses, sports skirts, golf shirts and tennis shorts. If your favorite store does not stock Vivella write William Hollins & Co., Ltd., 255 King Street, West, Toronto, Dept. D

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washable and colorfast

## WHY DOES A WOMAN CLOSE HER EYES

When She is Kissed?



(USE COUPON BELOW)

●Cosmetologists say that she is an idealist and closes her eyes to "what out the world of reality" . . . Many women would also like to "what out" the every day reality of rough, red, coarse skin that hinders and weather afflict upon them. . . And they could, by using the famous skin softener ITALIAN BALM.

Here is a genuine, impulsive preparation. Composed of low-cosmetically selected, scientifically pure ingredients. For over 40 years, the *perfect* skin protector of the women of Canada. . . and the *best-selling* preparation of its kind today in thousands of communities all over the continent. . . Non-sticky. Quick-drying. Approved by Good Housekeeping. . . Give Italian Balm a week's trial, at no expense. Send for a FREE Bottle.

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# ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

MONDAY, the nineteenth of April, will be a red letter day in the life of the collectors of beautiful things, for the treasures from many countries and cities collected by Baron Lionel de Rothschild and housed in the London mansion he built at 148 Piccadilly, will go under the auctioneer's hammer on that date. The present owner, Mr. Victor de Rothschild, has decided to sell the furniture, silver, pictures and *objets d'art*, which fill the great house.

The mansion was built in 1865 by the Baron from his own plans and without the aid of an architect. We are not aware whether a house built in such a manner would fall in such important, but unseen things as ample closet room, convenience of plan, although such things may have been of minor importance in times when convenience and efficiency did not rule as they do today. However, the general effect of the Rothschild mansion is one of overwhelming, indeed regal, magnificence. In the design of the grand staircase, for instance, there is the Rothschild device of straight arrows, signifying the course that sons of the house should run, which figures in their coat of arms.

Among the many precious things that will be bid for is a magnificent rock-crystal chandelier. It is five feet six inches in diameter and has forty-eight lights, and is hung with festoons of grapes and other fruits carved from the crystal. It is a dazzling, fairy-like thing of incredible beauty. The Carlin secretaire by Martin Carlin, is probably the most valuable single piece to be sold. It dates from the Louis XVI period and is decorated with Sevres plaques painted in glowing colors by Commelin and mounted in magnificent ormolu work and inlaid work. Also bound to attract much interest among collectors is the famous Ceres table, inlaid by Andre Charles Boulle with gold, lapis lazuli, mother of pearl, ormolu and tortoiseshell. It dates from the reign of Louis XIII and stood in the salon of Rothschild's mansion.

Then there is a group of silver cups which includes a celebrated standing cup and cover, in silver gilt, made in Nuremberg, and dating from the second half of the sixteenth century. The suite of furniture from the ball room is believed to have been made for the Prince of Conti.



THE EGYPTIAN LIDO. The bathing pool at Mena, near Cairo. In the background looms the peak of one of the great pyramids.

—Photo courtesy Thomas Cook & Son.

The dispersal of such an important collection, and others like it, is a striking commentary on the times. Perhaps England's heavy taxation has more than a little to do with the reason for the disappearance of great collections and great collectors. With so many Canadians in London, it is not impossible that some of this treasure trove will find its way to Canada to grace a few of the houses of this country.

Perhaps some time the completely equipped dressing table designed by Mappin and Webb of London will be a cherished antique. Now it is a beautifully fashioned modern piece designed for a modern woman. It is of polished walnut with an electric light attached. The top lifts up and opens out into a three-panel mirror. Two trays holding toilet articles swivel out at the sides

and there is a small drawer. Inside is a row of handsome sterling silver and beige enamel fittings, English cut glass being used for the bottles. Somewhere there is a secret drawer for valuables, the mystery of which is divulged only to the owner.

MANY geraniums fail to flower because they are grown in pots which are too large. In order to blossom well geraniums must grow in small pots. In large ones they will produce much foliage but few flowers. Even in satisfactory containers they will not bloom well unless they have an abundance of sunshine. In this respect they differ greatly from the begonias and the primroses. It is a waste of time to try to grow geraniums in a window which receives only a few hours of direct sunlight each day. They do not thirst for great quantities of water, as do the azalea and the astilbe. They must not be allowed to dry out, but should be kept somewhat on the dry side.

All window garden plants thrive best if given water which is not too cold.

## THE PILGRIMS

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

WHEN gipsy April, no warning given,

Kindles and quenches the thorn again,  
And the cuckoo mocks from his shoe trees seven,  
And all the shallows are brimmed with rain,  
Then if they rise, no blood in the vein,  
No hampering needs of body or breath,  
They would come from the border-land of heaven  
To the land that could draw them back from death.

If they might rise when the lark upraises  
Such a blithe chant as once they heard  
With lips to echo its liquid praises  
And make immortal the mortal bird  
They would walk now, while morning-stirred  
The purple petals of blue bell,  
And the flowering chestnut palely blazes  
And the swallow builds in the priory wall.

Then you might meet (and never know it)  
A shrewd little twinkling rosy shade,  
A ghostly ghost of the merry poet  
Of the Canterbury cavalcade;  
Then you might pass in some Warwick glade  
A stroller, his nursing head bent down,  
Who would lift his face and suddenly show it  
The face of the man of Stratford town.

Folk might not walk in the fens together  
But the golden Saxon king would stand  
With his long fair locks left wild to the weather  
And the harp of his minstrel-guise in his hand  
As travel southward to Leicester land,  
What meteor caller have you met  
With his bare blade and his streaming leather  
But the splendid last Phaethon?

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But the splendid last Phaethon?

These streets of London the blind inherit,  
The deaf go by with never a glance;  
But how it some staidier gaze should merit  
Any such glimpse as then might chance—  
The Black Prince riding to ship for France,  
Or, when shadows lengthen and sparrows drowse,  
A little child large-browed clear-eyed spirit  
Bound for his desk at India House?

Strikes looking down to the sea from Devon,  
Kipling striding a Sussex mile  
(Too lately dead to be used to heaven)  
Nelson newly home from the Nile  
Back let free for a little while,  
Each to his fellow-ghosts unknown  
Each by the breath of his yearning driven  
To wander and weep and worship alone!

It is not so, for they sleep no lighter  
Now that the delicate violets thrust  
Sever fiercer and never brighter  
Out of their cool unquenchable dust  
Too throbbing flutes and is still, a gust  
Shivers and scatters the bloom of peat  
Like butterfly wings, but triller, whiter  
They do not stir, they are unaware.

Not till that last and loveliest morning,  
When all our springs shall unite in a Spring  
Of which no April has given us warning—  
When the leaves break and the birds sing  
And the dead put on their appareling  
Fashioned so secretly under the sod  
(Immortal flesh for the soul's adorning—  
Shall they tread where their living feet have trod

On softly, wind, where the grasses cumber  
Half-forgotten barrow and mound?  
For never an inch can England number  
That is not anciently holy ground.

Her dead lie many, yet dead sleep sound  
Speak to them softly, breath of the deep  
A little longer turn you to slumber,  
Sleep, "and "Sleep, "and again "Sleep

As children bribed by the kiss of their mother—  
My sons, be lulled with my kiss to lie  
Quietly, separate each from the other,  
Under the brooding breast of the sky  
While the sun's low, while the moon's high,  
And neither laugh in your dream nor weep  
Nor stretch a hand-clasp brother to brother  
Sleep, "and "Sleep, "and again "Sleep

You that have known her, bud land, wing-land  
World of petal and leaf and bough,  
Pearl-coloured winter-land, emerald spring-land  
You shall never forget her now  
Though dust are the curls of your child's brow  
And the lips of your lover under the sod,  
She is part of you, heart of you—England, England—  
Till you answer the trumpet-call of God!

Private note to  
"LADIES WHO  
LIVE ALONE"



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from any other. (You may also use YARDLEY'S SKIN-FOOD as many Englishwomen do, if your skin is over dry, and YARDLEY'S Foundation if you prefer a special powder base.)

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YARDLEY'S ENGLISH LAVENDER



## CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"THEN did you all eat the lion?" I asked a small voice with friendly interest.

I gave up watching the traffic. The chances of coming through the Saturday exodus from a big city alive always seem negligible anyhow. No use worrying about imminent death. The conversation behind me, my niece and the friend on leave from a job in Africa seemed better worth attention.

"Not that particular lion, though I have sometimes eaten lion chops—and very tough they were," said the adult voice.

"I want a cream cone when we get to Oshawa. . . what other animals do you eat?" The relentless questioner was getting into her stride.

"Oh we eat birds, and the natives often eat rats and mice; I expect I've eaten cat meat without knowing it, and I've eaten monkey."

"Why don't you eat rats and mice too? Is monkey nice for dinner?"

"Because though poor I still have a certain digestive pride," said the traveller, obviously breaking. "And monkey, while tasty, is not my idea of a pleasant dinner."

"How about someone producing the little red book about Baby Moses in the Bullrushes," said the man at the wheel suddenly. "That might hold us till Oshawa."

Most of us are really very insular about food. There are few dietetic cosmopolitans.

The French eat snails and crawfish and regard the American salad of cold storage lettuce, grated carrot, peanut butter, cream cheese and a dab of current jelly with a sort of horrified amazement. The Scot will eat haggis with enthusiasm and shy like a frightened horse at Southern fried chicken served with waffles and syrup. It's all, apparently, in where you grow.

These unoriginal reflections of course lead nowhere but to a few recipes for the kind of thing we like to eat ourselves.

It's a tiresome time to be buying vegetables. It seems so wasteful to pay high prices for beans and peas and so on that will be plentiful and cheap in another month. So I've looked ahead for a few ways with the more ordinary ones.

*Jerusalem Artichokes*, for instance, are not necessarily always boiled and served in pallid neckties in white sauce. They are very good fried, with chicken or game.

Peel the artichokes and pare or shave them into very thin slices. Put them into a frying basket and fry them in boiling lard till they are golden. Dust them over with salt and pepper and serve promptly.

*Fox Cranched Beets*. Cut boiled beets into slices or cubes. In a double boiler put a heaping tablespoon of butter and melt it, add the beaten yolk of an egg, a teaspoon of cream, a teaspoon of lemon juice, and salt and pepper. Let the beets heat gently in this, not even simmering, for about five or six minutes, then serve.

*Brussels Sprouts* served au naturel seem to me a greatly overrated delicacy. In fact I think them too tiresome for words. But wash and boil them in water to which a little vinegar has been added with a speck of baking soda (not washing soda) to keep them green. Then drain them and lay them on a shallow fireproof dish and cover them all over with very thin slices of bacon. Cook under the grill till the bacon is crisp. You'll quite like them.

*French Beans, à la Maitre d'Hotel* sound fancy enough, but are a very simple and extremely good variant of the boiled and served with butter. Kind cooks lean toward. After they've been boiled and well drained they should be tossed over the fire in a generous amount of melted butter. Add salt, pepper, and the juice of half a lemon. When thoroughly mixed add a tea-spoonful of finely chopped parsley and serve in a really hot dish. They cool quickly.

*Onions Fried* can be, and all too often are, quite awful. They should be crisp like the fried onions you get on board ship. They are as good as a separate vegetable but of course better served piled up on a grilled steak.

Peel them under water. Cut them in slices, cover with boiling water, add a teaspoon of salt and boil for twenty minutes. Drain and add a large tablespoon of butter to the onions and fry for half an hour, stirring frequently. Add salt and serve.

*Onions au Gratin*. Skin the onion and cut the base out carefully. Bring to the boiling point in plenty of water, drain, cover with fresh cold water again and cook till very tender. Slice them and lay them in a casserole in layers, each layer seasoned with buttered bread crumbs and grated cheese. Fill up the dish with a cream sauce, cover the top with cheese and bread crumbs and brown in the oven.

We are already getting new potatoes buttered and rolled in parsley at parties, but not, I trust, at home. Even

the most extravagant housekeepers have some shame. Most of us are getting pretty tired of inventing ways with old ones though. This is French, and highly recommended by my informant—a woman with a nice culinary reputation.

*Potato Soufflés*. Boil old potatoes fast, drain and mash them at once with butter, pepper, and salt. They mustn't wait a minute more than is necessary, and you must use plenty of butter. To this smooth purée add flour in the proportion of one cup of flour to two well packed ones of potato. Mix to a dough, roll out thin, and then cut into rounds with a little cookie-cutter. Fry in boiling deep fat two or three at a time, drain on paper, pile up on a dish and sprinkle with salt. They will swell out to twice their size in the boiling fat and are not for dieters. But then so little good food is.

## TRAVELERS

Hon. R. J. Manion and Mrs. Manion have returned to Ottawa after a month's motor trip to Palm Beach and Miami, Florida.

Mr. W. Harrison and Mr. Wm. H. Wallace, of Montreal, have sailed on the Georgic for England. Later they will visit Copenhagen, Berlin and Paris. They will return about the end of May, sailing from Trieste via the Mediterranean to New York.

Miss Jessie Tupper, who has been a guest at Government House in Winnipeg since her return from a visit at the Pacific coast, is now in Toronto the guest of her sisters, Miss Mary and Miss Frances Tupper. She will sail April 30 for her home in Montevideo, France.

Mrs. G. Temple McMurrich is returning to Toronto shortly from Barbados. She has been staying all winter at the Marine Hotel, Hastings.

Mrs. Gordon Ballour, of Toronto, has left to spend some time in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Horne have left Toronto for the Coronation and will go on to the continent. They will be away for three months.

Mrs. Gordon Finch has returned to Toronto after spending six weeks in Washington and New York.

Senator C. C. Ballantyne and Mrs. Ballantyne, of Montreal, are sailing



MRS. GORDON GALE, of Ottawa, pauses beside some of the palms at Belmont Manor, Bermuda.

on April 21 by the Queen Mary from New York for England, to attend the Coronation, and will be away for two months.

Mrs. E. C. Ashton and Miss Amy Ashton have returned to Ottawa from Cleveland, Ohio, where they spent two weeks.

Colonel and Mrs. J. V. Boswell, of Quebec, are sailing for London the latter part of the month to attend the Coronation ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Blair Gordon have returned to Montreal from New York, where Mr. Gordon went to meet Mrs. Gordon on her return there from Sea Island Beach, Georgia, where she spent a month.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Phipps Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Riley have left Winnipeg to spend a holiday in Victoria.

Miss Nella Jethoris has returned to Toronto after spending some time in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels have returned to Toronto from a stay at White Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. Eustace Brock of Winnipeg is visiting at the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Bongard, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Beatty and Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Macintosh have left Toronto for a trip to Sea Island, Georgia.

Mrs. C. G. Caruthers of Winnipeg has left for California via the Coast cities, and will join her daughter, Janet, in Los Angeles. Mrs. Caruthers will be away for about two months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morrow have returned to Toronto from Atlantic City.



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cakes daily—a cake about ½ hour before meals, or at bedtime—plain, or in a little water. And . . . *use the labels!* Remember, they are the *only* way in which you can get Arthur Murray's grand book. Ask your grocer for a Fleischmann Dance card. Paste your first labels on today!

If your grocer has no dance cards you can still get the book if you paste 60 yeast cake labels on a piece of paper, or just mail them in an envelope, with your name and address. Send your labels to Fleischmann's Yeast, 801 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. (This offer holds good until August 31, 1937.)



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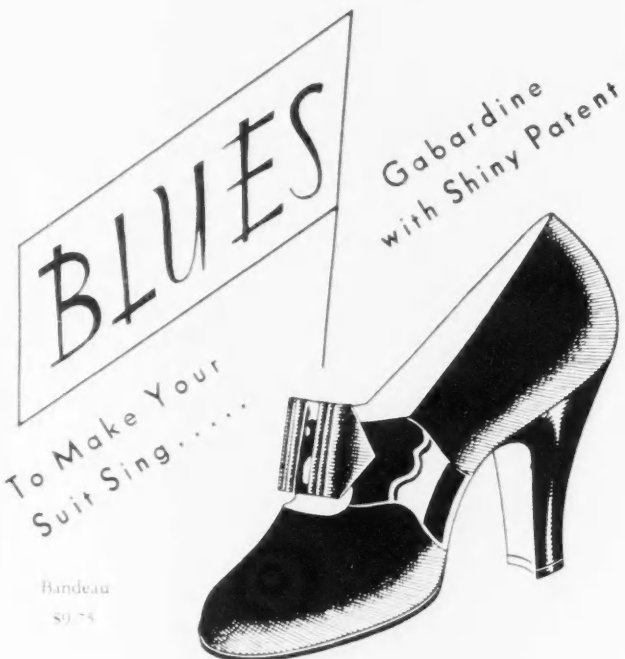


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## THE ODD HOUR IN LONDON

BY WILMA TAIT

IT'S THE unexpected that invariably happens. At least I think this will prove to be the case with the fifteen thousand Canadians who are going to London for the Coronation. I can imagine their minds so filled with the Coronation itself at any rate the minds of those who have not been across before—that they have scarcely given a thought to the possibilities of all the delightful surprises that await them, delightful surprises which await every new arrival in London whether there is a Coronation or not. The Coronation will of course be the highlight of the trip, but after all, it will take only one day to complete. There will be the numerous specially arranged Coronation festivals and pageants and social events on other days, but they will not take up a great deal of the time of the majority of visitors. If you do not know London you might think, now that you have really paused to consider the matter, that a great many people are going to have a great deal of time on their hands. But I sadly miss my guess if the unexpected does not happen for them. When it is all over, and they are on their ships heading Canada again, or when they remember their Coronation visit five, ten or fifty years from now, I rather suspect that the events that will be most clearly recalled are the delightful surprises—exciting shopping expeditions, adventures or glamorous discoveries of unusual places to eat, a celebrity unexpectedly brushed against, a moment of revelation in a gallery even though you think you are fairly hard-boiled about art, a supper dance at the Grosvenor, let me tell you about some of the possibilities.

LONDON is a city which has been nurtured and cultured for so many centuries that everything about it seems to exude a sturdiness, a reserved assurance and an air of composed, complacent domesticity. Even the cats (broader of face and more solid of body than our pet or alley variety) seem to have breeding. Fat tubby little birds, with a heritage of association with people who are constantly feeding themselves and them, are quite tame. It is a common sight to see a man standing, rigid as a monument in a park, while friendly sparrows, literally dozens of them, perch and flutter around his head and outspread arms. Even trees seem more cultured than ours; they have the fitness, the grooming and the graces of old aristocracy. Flowers greet one everywhere at this season of the year: hedges of rhododendron blooms in purple, pink and white, blossoming May trees, a delicious crushed-herb shade, violets so deep in hue they might be navy, golden and purple iris, and of course, the lupins in subtle pastel shades.

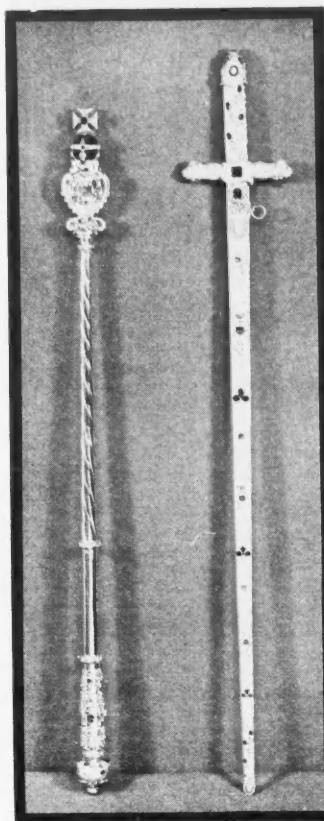
One of the fascinating surprises of a first visit to London is the numerous flower-boxes that overhang the low-slung windows of shop and business buildings—painted wooden ones literally bursting with colorful blooms. And huge trays of house flowers displayed on every street corner—generous bunches that may be bought for sixpence or a shilling.

ENTERTAINMENT awaits at every corner, and you're turning corners every minute; hawkers selling jimmies, provincial dialects intriguing the ear, pavement artists and strolling musicians—and you can stand unselfconsciously to watch and listen for as long as you want. No small measure of the unexpected can result from a letter of introduction. Through it, one thing may lead to another. For example, it might lead to an invitation to meet a circle of London's culture-seekers, calling themselves "The Rubicon," who are organized to discuss fortnightly all aspects of life, science, music and art. Awesome as this might seem, the group will prove to be charming and friendly. Among the celebrities at this salon are Philip de Laszo, the portrait painter and Frank Beresford, whose paintings are to be seen in the Hudson Bay Company in Winnipeg today, he having been assigned this commission some years ago.

The galleries are something one must not overlook on a trip to London and not take too seriously if you are, as I am, a not too erudite admirer of art. You will find paintings that keep you standing enthralled, quite unconscious that the minutes are speeding by. Others, perhaps as important, you will pass, but occasionally there will be one that will intrigue. Queen Caroline in the National Gallery caught my fancy. One look at that sweet but pathetically tear-ridden face told a story, that is unless Lawrence, the portrait painter, maligned her. Had she lived in this scientific age of allergic discoveries her hay fever might have been cured and the fourth George would not have left her for Lady FitzHerbert or any other.

OH, THE eagerness with which Londoners will describe the landmarks of interest! The site of St. James Palace was once a leper colony for women—this was before the time of the Great Plague. During the plague the dead were buried on the site of Caledonia Market, where now in streets of stalls you can purchase from vendors who call you "dearie," anything from hall-marked crested silver and heirloom jewels to modern gramophones or a top hat! Bread Lane, Shoe Lane and many other of the unique street names that you run across in London proper are so called because in olden days merchandise was sold only in single classifications, and no vendor could sell more than one brand of goods on his street.

A constant source of wonderment is how London feeds its masses—so many people, always eating, yet always plenty of food. As a matter of course you'll go to the Cheshire Cheese and Simpsons on the Strand, for these are two of London's most



FOR CORONATION. The Royal Sceptre and Jewelled Sword. The sceptre contains among other jewels, the Great Star of Africa, cut from the Cullinan Diamond and weighing 516 1/2 carats. The jewelled sword is the most beautiful and valuable sword in the world, made of Damascus steel, its scabbard studded with sapphires, rubies, diamonds and other precious stones. Both sword and sceptre are used during the coronation ceremonies.

historic places to eat, and you'll go to a Lyons because you can't help yourself, particularly the one at Marble Arch. Everyone goes, for the music, the food and the rubbing shoulders (no figure of speech) with all types of humanity. You'll dine at the Trocadero, perhaps on a Sunday night and maybe you will or maybe you won't dance and toss balloons with the motley. Anyway, you'll enjoy the frolic immensely.

YOU'LL spend a romantic evening when you step into the Hungaria with its exotic garden atmosphere. Here you dress and are pleased with your reflection under indirect and iridescent lighting. The food is not as strange as the menu suggests and you make long pauses between mouthfuls to give musical ear to the strolling gypsy who has come to your table and singles you out with his engaging smile as he fiddles sentimental Magyar airs. If you want something Bohemian where you don't have to dress you'll go to Gennaro's in Soho, patronized by many notables. There you will be given a smiling welcome and a fresh flower by the Signor himself. Or to Paganis, where members of the British Broadcasting Company foregather to eat.

The Ivy has been called "the luncheon club of the successful." Any day you'll find here stage stars, authors and playwrights congregated together just as you do at the Algonquin in New York. And, when they are in London, you are likely to see Noel Coward, Arthur McRae, the understudy who is exactly like him and Gladys Calthorpe, who designs the sets for all his plays, also Victor Gollancz, foremost publisher and ardent Socialist, R. C. Sherriff, author of "Journey's End," Clemence Dane and Val Gielgud, playwright of most of the B.B.C. plays. The Aga Khan is a regular habitué, and it is said he begins his luncheon with three or four heavily sweetened desserts.

IF YOUR ardor for seeking celebrities is still undimmed, have a cocktail or supper snack at the Palais Royal. There you will see artists, sculptors, dilettantes and nonentities—as cosmopolitan a place as you've ever been in, and, if you can't distinguish the notables for yourself, the *Maitre* will help you.

London with its assemblage of many Eastern and Western nationalities lures one on to dine in strange places. In a Chinese restaurant in Glasshouse Street you'll order your meal by number unless you speak Chinese, and likely as not you'll sip Lapsang Souchong tea from an exquisite china cup. Or, at the Veerawami you'll linger over an Indian nobleman's meal, delectable hot things that while they pleasantly nip your tongue, appease your palate, and you finish off with fruits preserved in the Eastern manner and deliciously refreshing wines.

You dance in London, and you dance more energetically, more joyfully than you do in this country by and large. Perhaps it is the quality of the music, the stirring, pulsating rhythm of the orchestras. The Dorchester or the Grosvenor, both terribly swish places to supper dance, are famous for the cabaret chorus of young and beautiful girls. The Savoy cocktail bar or the lounge of its grill are rendezvous to meet a friend and see smartly dressed London and American women.

WITH so many meals to tuck away before you call it a day, Londoners have found a way of making a night of it and you learn from them. You've had your tea, a substantial one, at four, so at seven you meet your friend for a snack, little pies on a pick, sandwiches, olives and a drink

maybe at his flat. Then he'll hail a taxi to take you to the theatre. During the acts you smoke. At intermission you step out to the bar in the lobby for whatever you will have. And when the play is ended you speed away to dine. We'll say it's the Café Anglais, which show people frequent. You start in on a full course dinner beginning with a cocktail and followed by champagne, the last two glasses of which you have to gulp without stopping as the waiter has just informed you that glasses must be off the table in two minutes. By thoughtful manoeuvre on the part of your host your demitasse is already on the table with liqueur glass of apricot brandy. So post haste you pour the contents of your glass into your coffee and thus evade an abiding closing law. And then, just when you're feeling happy and in the spirit of the dance, the orchestra plays "God Save the King!" London puts itself to bed at twelve o'clock!

A DRIVE into the nearby country will linger long in the memory. Try it, of a Sunday. A sunny morning, all London in church, or it should be, and you facing the cooling greens of a countryside steeped in romantic history. If you go to Epsom, perhaps you may stop at the Royal Automobile Club where you will have luncheon in the Solarium overlooking the golf course. There you may order the famous Pimm's No. 1, or Poison No. 1, as it is so libelously called. It's a long, fruity and potent drink—if you have more than one. Take a stroll after lunch over the footpath of the golf course and see where you got a run for your money on your last sweepstake ticket. Again you will drive through beautiful country, a maze of country lanes arched with great massive oaks and elms that run unexpectedly into quaint miniature villages with narrow streets and corners that meet you coming and going.

If Staines is your next port of call, you'll tea at Great Fosters, the early home of Queen Elizabeth. A rambling Tudor dwelling with spacious, low-ceilinged rooms and huge oaken fireplaces that extend the length of a room. If you close your eyes in the historical gardens in the rear, you almost hear the flutter of silken paniered skirts moving over the lawn—it's the rustle of the trees that frame the garden and the ripple of the fountain that is delicately trickling over aged and water-worn stones.

RETURNING via Windsor gives one an opportunity to see the picturesque Castle built high upon the hill and the royal avenue of trees that lead to it. In the prosperous looking village below lies Eton and a close-up view of the scions of England's aristocracy—if you want it. Through more country lanes canopied with moisture-mellowed old trees you will reach the town of Bray. By this time a quencher will be the order of the day and the Hotel de Paris is a good place to have it. A roadhouse of sorts with an excellent pub, here you will see the smartest men and women accompanied by handsome dogs. They have come like yourself from a jaunt into the country, and you may not move an inch in the noisily crowded space allotted you lest you disturb one of the hounds. You'll enjoy the experience of mingling with this representative younger set. And so, on to London and bed at midnight!

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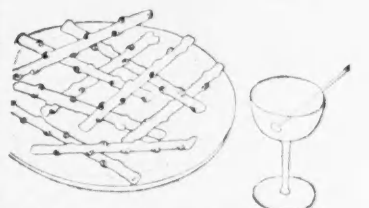
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Lady Kingsmill, who spent the winter abroad, is returning to Ottawa at the end of April.  
Mr. and Mrs. William Delahaye have left Ottawa to spend a month in North Carolina.  
Miss Norah Lyle has returned to Toronto from New York.



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## "Beauty shouldn't have party manners"

says

Jane Seymour



I met a friend at a party the other night one of a series of parties given in her honor before she and her husband leave for England.

"Why is it," she said, "that at times like this, when one *does* want to look one's best, one usually looks perfectly ghastly!"

"My dear woman," I said, "I'm not going to talk shop now. But if you *will* only look after your skin in spasms, what can you expect?"

"Don't be a brute, Jane," she begged me. "It's horribly true, I know, but can't you give me some help?"

"Of course I will," I told her. "If for a single week you'll try a regular treatment with my Cleansing Cream, Orange Skin Food, and Juniper Skin Tonic, you'll be absolutely delighted with the improvement in your skin."

I could see my partner coming for me, and one simply doesn't keep a dancer like that man waiting! "What's more," I said, "the smart Coronation colors are hard to wear, unless you have the right make-up. Drop in tomorrow at any smart cosmetic counter and ask for my special instructions on Coronation make-up. You'll find them the crowning touch!"

Ask for my preparations at any smart cosmetic counter, and also for my book "Speaking Frankly". If you cannot obtain it, please write me: Jane Seymour, Lumsden Building, Toronto—mentioning your dealer's name, and I will gladly send it to you with my compliments.



**Jane Seymour**

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

My Bond Street Salon is at 21-22 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, England, where many of the most famous and beautiful women of the Empire visit for regular treatment and personal advice. If you are visiting England do be sure to call and see me.

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MRS. NORMAN ARMOUR, wife of the United States Minister to Canada, seated before one of the magnificent tapestries that adorn the Legation.  
—Photo by Karsh.

## LONDON SHOPS

BY BERNICE COFFEY

SHOPPING in London during the Coronation will be an extraordinarily stimulating adventure. All the finest wares of the Empire will be spread before England's visitors, and both shops—and shoppers—will offer a colorful and richly interesting cavalcade of experience.

One will have become very blasé, for instance, should she fail to thrill at the sight of a sloe-eyed rancee, the mark of caste on her forehead and wrapped in a sari—glanced as she steps into her Rolls-Royce and drives away from the famous beauty salon which you are about to enter for your appointment. And surely, the English doeskin gloves, soft as a baby's cheek, will have additional glamour on your return to Canada when you remember that your interest was divided between them and the well-known features of a famous statesman's wife who stood nearby—also purchasing doeskin gloves.

No longer may it be said that London is exclusively a man's city, for it has become a treasure house of things feminine also. Not that the city has become less important as headquarters to masculine connoisseurs of man's apparel, pipes and tobacco, but London has triumphantly adopted the smartness and fashion leadership hitherto associated only with Paris—and both have been given an interpretation that is uniquely British. In the milieu of the finest and most exclusive shopping districts of this great city will be found English and international couturiers and names familiar to the whole world of beauty seekers.

FOR instance, right in the heart of the fashionable shopping district at 25 Old Bond Street, off Piccadilly, is the salon of Elizabeth Arden. If it were not for the uniformed commissionaire who opens the door of the car as you drive up, the address might be mistaken for a private mansion. It occupies two adjoining buildings, and the interior is an exceedingly fine example of the Adam style. When the buildings were taken over and being remodelled two exquisite old Adam fireplaces, both hidden under later construction, were revealed and restored to their former beauty. The oval staircase is another Adam original which people come from all over to see.

The Queen of Spain is a regular visitor here, as are many other Royal personages, and before a Court it is impossible to secure an appointment unless it has been booked many weeks in advance. Miss Arden is presiding at the London salon during the Coronation.

AS MIGHT be expected, when one considers the numerous opportunities in London for the wearing of such gowns, British couturiers excel in the designing of gowns for Grand Occasions. At Maison Ross, 19-20 Grafton Street, Bond Street, will be found a collection of debutante and Court gowns well worth inspection. Another *specialité de la maison* is wedding gowns, but they also have a pretty flair with other things, and you'll find there a large range of Scotch tweed suits from five and a half guineas up.

COMPLEXIONS in the Mayfair manner have long been a Yardley tradition, and when we say "tradition" we use the word advisedly. The first Yardley shop was opened in 1770 and at its door fashionable Londoners of that day stepped from their sedans and barouches to purchase perfumes, toilettries and other charming conceits. Today other Londoners, many of them descendants of the first patrons of this shop, drive there in their motor cars, for Yardleys are past masters at caring for the exquisite complexions that the whole world has learned to associate with the best type of Englishwoman. You'll find the shop at 23 Old Bond Street and don't miss it, for it is as much a part of the London tradition as anything you will find.

IN THE City of London proper, not far from old St. Paul's, is the imposing establishment of Debenham & Freebody. And by the way, with the

British genius for capsuling syllables, it is pronounced "Debenem". This shop bears the proud "By appointment" insignia, and has a grand assortment of everything including, of course, Court gowns that might have stepped from a picture book. For instance, one for the debutante, a lovely thing of white net embroidered with crystal beads and diamanté with which there is a train of silver ripple lamé ruffled with net edging. This establishment is in Wigmore Street.

CANADIAN women who have grown to know and like the Jane Seymour technique of skin care since these preparations first came to Canada a short time ago, will find themselves well taken care of at the London home of these cosmetics. The salon was moved recently to new quarters at 21-22 Grosvenor Street, which is just off Bond in the heart of Knightsbridge. One may receive every type of service here—exceptionally nice hair styling, manicures and so on—but the speciality is care of the skin. Here you may have the facial cocktail treatment called "The Bronx." It takes half an hour, and is a splendid pick-up treatment either before or after a party!

THE shopper for gowns bearing the inimitable cachet of London's foremost designers, should bear in mind the address of Isobel, who is located at 70 Grosvenor Street, which is not far from Buckingham Palace.

IF YOU have been relying on Innoxa preparations to keep your skin lovely in Canada, your first attempt at coping with the London telephone system should be employed in making an appointment at the Innoxa Salon at 37-38 Old Bond Street. This is a delightful place, very modern and attractive, and recently decorated by M. Jean Pascaud, the French artist, who was responsible for the decorations of the theatre of S.S. Normandie. The preparations of this house are sponsored by a foremost dermatologist, Dr. Francois Delat.

WHILE in London, especially if you are planning to tear yourself away and go on to the Continent, you might find it worth while getting in touch with the Anglo-French Art and Travel Society, which is extending a welcome to visitors from the Dominions and Colonies both during the Coronation and the summer. They have arranged that these visitors shall have the advantages of the Club in London and in Paris at a nominal rate, also participation in all their social and other entertainments. A visit to Paris, Deauville and Burgundy has been planned, visitors will be able to see the Paris Exhibition under particularly pleasant circumstances, and they promise exceptional opportunities for making personal contacts. The accommodation and entertainment offered will include admission to the Bal Directeur at the Palais Royal, to a soiree de gala at the Casino at Deauville, to a soiree at the Cercle Interallié which the Prince de Beauvau Craon is organizing, and to the world-famed race, the Grand Prix. The address of the Club is 9, Chesterfield Gardens, entrance on Curzon Street.

An *voir, bon voyage*, and good hunting in the shops of London!

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. W. Gordon Drysdale is sailing for England on April 24 by the Empress of Australia. She will reside in London during the Coronation and plans to return to Toronto the middle of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Campbell and their debutante daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Dorothea, who have spent the winter in Arizona, have returned to Toronto.

The Bishop of the Arctic, Right Rev. Archibald Fleming, and Mrs. Fleming, who spent a month in England, have sailed for Canada.

Mrs. P. J. Cashman and her daughter, Miss Patricia Cashman have left Toronto for England for the Coronation. Miss Cashman will be presented at their Majesties' first court.

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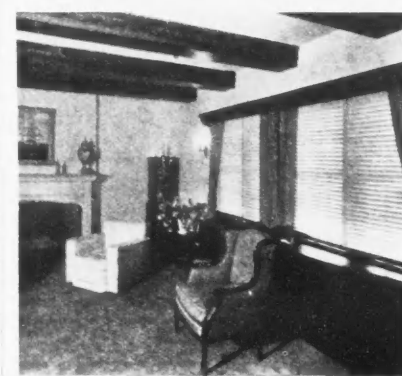
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## ON BEING ONE WITH IT

BY KATHERINE HALE

MARCIA, here I am! . . . Wonderful to see you this very first moment, and wasn't I lucky to get hold of you? No dear, I don't want to go around to your club. This is on me, and I said Child's on purpose, because I thought it would be so quaint to have a cocktail here. Well, how splendid to see you! . . . Shall we pounce on this table? . . . Yes, we got in at eight-thirty, and we're at a little hotel on Forty-third Street that Ethel knows. We're just going our separate ways and meet for dinner. I mean, of course, we won't have dinner at the hotel, we'll go somewhere every evening.

Oh, it's marvelous to be back! I just flew up the Avenue as if my feet had wings. It's such different all from soggy old Ontario—I just nearly die there, my dear. Now what shall we have? . . . Two martinis! . . . Why not? Aren't they drinkable? . . . Well then, coffee for you and—Oh, not poached eggs! I shall have something I never get at home. . . . Let's see—mushroom croquettes—that looks better. . . . Fancy Child's with a bar! Really you never know what you're coming to when you've been out of New York for a while. But I just feel as if I had never been away—yes, if it belonged to me! Somehow I just feel One With It, and the moment I get to my room the telephone begins to clang, just like at home. I called up a lot of people this morning, but you were the only one I could get—I mean it wouldn't be New York if I were not seeing you! . . . Oh, remind me, I must go into Woodworth's, the one right near here, at Forty-second Street. I bought all my Christmas presents there the last time I was down, and I must get some of these new-looking flowers. There is nothing on earth to be had in Brooklyn but old cotton gardenias and purple violets, till you're sick of the sight of them. I must get some ties for Jim too—I mustn't forget that! . . .

Oh, FIFTH Avenue is too heavenly this morning! Aren't you the lucky one to be living in it all! The sunken gardens, with those thousands of pink azaleas. . . . I haven't even seen Radio Centre yet, and of course we're scrambling for tickets for as many theatres as we can crowd into a week. Tell me, which is really the play of the moment—the thing to see? . . . You haven't? . . . Not one of them? But my dear, you used to adore the theatre! . . . Teaching at night too. Well, of course, if you will be so popular with the young? Do you know I love your hat? I'm just going round to Tappé's in a moment. The hats are perfectly fascinating—entirely different. . . . In Montreal last year, on your way home? I can't believe it! Montreal—with all New York to choose from! But don't you remember, when you were staying with us, how Jim always said you could put on any old thing and get away with it?

Oh, he's really very well. Grinding away as usual of course. He said to tell you to be sure to come and go fishing again this summer. We'd love it, Marcia, and you have to go somewhere. . . . Oh, you didn't stay here all last July through that heat? I didn't realize that! . . . Of course, I always forget about your aunt. I meant to ask about her the first thing. . . . Now she didn't? Not on her trip just? . . . What a calamity! Still, you have that good old black woman coming every day, and you're really out in your own world—your fascinating world of music all around you. You just live in that, don't you? And the Opportunities! Oh, when I think of the Opportunities, how I envy you. We have so little in Brooklyn. Of course, we have our Star Course, and our Celebrity Course, we've had Martini and Spalding and Grace Moore and Tibbet and Turbi and I don't know how many others we had Stokowski and all the Lecturers. But it's so different here, right in the midst. You're stimulated all the time.

DARLING, do eat something—you're not eating a thing! . . . You know you're looking a wee bit fagged. Tell me about yourself, did you ever meet Turbi? I meant to ask him if he knew you. I always boast about you terribly to these New York people who come to Brooklyn. I tell them about your Women's Orchestra in Jersey City, and the years and years you've just been a keystone at the Brooklyn Conservatory—a perfect keystone.

I always have supper with Turbi, when he comes to Brooklyn, at the home of a mutual friend whom he met once in Vienna. She always gives a marvelous little party for him, very very small, just a select few. Sometimes he won't play, in fact we don't even ask him. But I remember once he did sit down, after supper, and he must have played for quite ten minutes. It was too marvelous, that intimate encounter. He very seldom plays in private, as I expect you know full well. . . . Never! . . . You never meet any of them? . . . But darling, how can you avoid it? You're all in the same world together. What do you do? You can't teach all the time, day in and day out, and Sundays too. You'd be a millionaire if you did, and you're not that yet, or you'd move from 103rd Street. How do you get into Brooklyn every day? Oh, of course, the Underground. Did you ever get caught in a rush hour? I did once, coming from Porto Rico—well, my dear it was an experience never to be forgotten, I shudder when I think of it! Those awful Brooklyn workmen, just crawling all over one. But of course that was an exceptional case. Living here, one can avoid the rush hours. . . . You can't possibly! . . . But, my dear frail thing, how do you stand it? . . . What heroism! . . . Oh, Marcia, do you see that girl in the grey suit? That is exactly the sort of hat that would be becoming to me. Do come with me to Tappé's. Now, yes, you can, Marcia, this is a holiday. You don't have a country friend here every day.

Well, I'm glad we are out of that hot place—a little of Child's goes a long way. . . . I love looking down the



HOW A NAVAL BATTLE IS FILMED. A 55-foot model of H.M.S. "Royal Oak", remarkable for its perfection of detail, was built for use in a forthcoming British naval film, which is being prepared with Admiralty co-operation. Photo shows the model going into action before the camera.

Avenue from here, don't you? These amazing towers, they just make your spirit soar. . . . And here's my old man selling violets! . . . I'm sure it's the same one I've seen from year to year. I always buy from him—it reminds me of Italy. Let me get some for your aunt. . . . Yes, I suppose of course they would, if you're going all that way. Never mind, I'll send her some from the hotel florist.

Well, if you can't come with me, I shall wait and put you on your bus anyway, and it's been so grand to see you! . . . Speaking of violets, do you remember the ones in your old garden, when we were children, and the parties we had at your place? Jim often reminds me of those things—he talks of them still. . . . Oh, my God, I thought that light had changed! . . . But your traffic is much better regulated than ours. Of course our light system is perfect too, but the foot traffic seems

more harum scarum at home. Here you all march together like a colored parade. And I do hope to see you again, darling. . . . Yes, call me up—do—early some morning, so I'll be sure to be in. But I know how busy you are, between your aunt, and the pupils, and going over to that Brooklyn Conservatory and all. I just can't bear to think of rush hours for you.

YES, I'll tell him, I will, Dear old thing! I tell him he's getting moulder every year, he never gets away. He's really just the same. He never seems to change. He said to give you his love, and he's always wanting to hear all about you. It was awful of me not to phone you last time I was down. Jim was quite upset, but I seem to get so caught in the vortex here just sort of One With Things, you know, for the time being! . . . Do I? . . . Have I got my old hat at the

proper angle? . . . Well, I hate to let you go, but I'll fly to Tappé's now and ring up Angelo from there—the painter you know—have you met him? I am going to tea with him, then on to "Victoria Regina", or "Rogena" or whatever they call it, with. . . . Well goodbye—Yes I will, I'll tell him. Its been blessed to see you. . . . Goodbye, my sweet! And do take care of yourself. Goodbye.

## TRAVELERS

Miss Elizabeth Gibsons and the Misses Peggy and Alice Dunn, of Quebec, who have been travelling on the continent, are now in London.

Miss Kathleen Staples and Miss Emily C. Fox, of Port Hope, Ont., spent an Easter vacation in Florida. Mr. E. B. Osler has returned to Winnipeg after spending the Easter holidays in Calgary.

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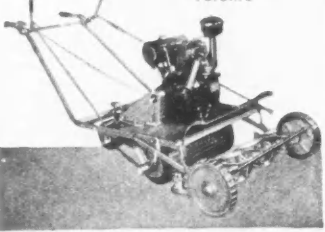
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MADAME PIERRE F. CASGRAIN, wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons.  
—Photo by Karsh.

## CORONATION GARDEN

BY PAUL GREY

WITH the Coronation on everybody's lips there are bound to be reflections of the favorite topic of conversation in all our gardens this year. Of course, the most obvious of all patriotic gestures probably will be a prevalence of red-white-and-blue color schemes. But why? After all, a combination of purple-and-gold is not only far more original, but much more in harmony with the Coronation motif. And there are any number of interesting flowers from which to choose for a purple-and-gold color scheme.

Again, many garden-owners might like an all-blue scheme, just by way of doing honor to the favorite color of the Queen, or there might even be a new garden all of roses to signify the England of the Coronation. And a garden of red roses and white certainly would have historic significance. Still another appropriate color scheme would be red-and-gold, the red preferably in deep, rich shades suggestive of royal raiment.

A garden-owner with a fondness for the gladiolus might adopt the red-and-gold scheme quite easily, as there are many named varieties to supply the two necessary color elements. The gladiolus, as a matter of fact, is particularly adaptable, as it presents an apparently endless range of colors upon which any desired scheme can be based. If, then, an owner wanted to give a decided preference to the gladiolus, he would find no lack of purple-violet shades to combine with clear yellow-golds in order to develop a regal gold-and-purple Coronation scheme.

NOW, supposing that your garden is a fixed quantity, leaving no loophole for Coronation schemes, perhaps you still can "go patriotic" by displaying window-boxes, hanging baskets or verandah-boxes all ablitter with patriotism in red-white-and-blue. For the red notes, there always is that old stand-by, the scarlet geranium, loved by everyone. But as an alternative, there are dependable petunias under the name Balcany Red. And, if fancy points to the petunia, there also is a Balcany Blue. For the essential note of white, there always is the alyssum,

notable for its long blooming season. Candytuft, too, supplies an interesting note of white.

Supposing, though, that some corner of the garden is available for a little show of patriotism, why not plant scarlet salvia, candytuft and aseratum? Or you might like old-fashioned fragrant stocks in crimson, pure white and light blue. Sweet William, in red and white, could be combined with deep blue violas, or blue-flowered anchusa to carry out the red-white-and-blue theme. And Shasta daisies might supply an accent of white.

A gold-and-purple scheme could be developed with snapdragons—say, either the lovely pale Canary Bird or the Indian Summer for the yellow note, and Purple King for the purple. And there are gorgeous asters, both in red and purple, to fit in with color schemes dedicated to the Coronation.

FOR the all-blue scheme, in honor of the Queen, you really might be surprised by the variety that is available. First of all, there is the perennial type, the delphinium, which present various delectable shades of blue, lobelia, blue linum, monkshood, forget-me-not, aster, bellflower, Canterbury bell, cornflower, blue lace flower, lupin, cornflower, violet—that's a season-long assemblage of flowers that will provide a changing but ever-lovely showing of blue for "the Queen's garden."

There's still another interesting and even more effective way by which the Coronation may be recognized in your garden-planning for 1937—and this, happily, is more permanent in character than any of the suggestions thus far offered! Why not, on May 12th, plant a tree to commemorate the Coronation? You might make a real "do" of the occasion by inviting friends and neighbors to participate in a pleasant little ceremony with due formality invested in the rite of turning the first sod. Think it over. I have, and already I've ordered a fine young oak, which will be duly planted as a lasting reminder of the day when another George was crowned in old Westminster Abbey.



LADY FLOOD, wife of Sir Francis Flood, British High Commissioner to Canada.  
—Photo by Karsh.



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### MARRIAGES

#### HAMILTON, ONT.

**Hall-Moodie**—On Saturday, April 10, Mr. Charles Peter Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hall of Toronto, and Miss Frances Eleanor Moodie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Moodie.

#### PAGET, BERMUDA

**Adamson-Mitchell**—On Wednesday, April 7, Mr. George Alexander Adamson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hamilton Adamson, of Hamilton, Ont., and Miss Helen Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, of Toronto.

#### VANCOUVER

**Bell-Irving-Symes**—On Thursday, April 8, Mr. Henry Pybus Bell-Irving, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell-Irving, and Miss Nancy Symes, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Symes.

**Lang-Roaf**—On Wednesday, April 7, Mr. Norman Lang, only son of Mrs. Norman Lang and the late Mr. Lang, and Miss Peggy Roaf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roaf.

#### WINNIPEG

**Rumsey-Nourse**—On Wednesday, April 7, Mr. Charles Rumsey, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald A. Rumsey of Toronto, and Miss Elizabeth Booge Nourse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. K. Nourse.

#### TORONTO

**Owens-Palm**—On Saturday, April 10, Mr. Chandler Scott Owens, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Owens, and Miss Katherine Elizabeth Palm, daughter of Mrs. Otto G. Palm and the late Mr. Palm.

**Cousens-Heward**—On Saturday, April 10, Mr. Elwyn Holt Cousens, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. William Cousens of Ottawa, and Miss Gladys Louise Heward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Heward.



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# CANADIANS DIE MUCH TOO FAST

BY GWETHALYN GRAHAM

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN fact that Canada has unjustifiably high infant and maternal mortality rates. It is significant of the general attitude to these subjects that in the last election in Ontario, neither party included a public health program in its platform—if they could be said to have any. It would therefore seem that to the members of our government the methods to which their opponents resort in order to obtain votes are of more interest than the fact that some eighteen thousand babies died unnecessarily last year. An appeal for our women and children must reach the people themselves, unless conditions are to remain the same.

A COMPARISON with the statistics of twenty-nine countries possessing public health facilities shows that Canada is three-quarters of the way down the list. Thus, with regard to maternal mortality, Canada is twenty-first, with 5.92 mothers dying for every thousand living born, and for every thousand living births, there are 93 babies who never live to be a year old. France, with the world's lowest maternal mortality, has a rate which is slightly under half that of Canada, and New Zealand, which leads all the countries in the world in low infant mortality, loses only 31 babies for every thousand born, or about two-fifths as many as die each year in Canada. These are comparisons which show our relative positions among the nations, in two fundamentally important respects.

Before advancing any explanations, or attempting to give causes, it would be well to give actual figures. In 1933 Canada lost 17,219 babies, and 1,180 mothers in childbirth. Including 7,251 stillbirths, our infant mortality was 21,473 babies under one year of age, in 1935. Since the maternal and infant mortality statistics of the various countries were compiled on a quinquennial basis, 1925-29, 1926-30, 1927-31, according to the availability of statistics, and since our Canadian rate has risen in the last three years, it is possible that we are now not even so high as twenty-first on the list.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the variations in rate according to Provinces. While Quebec and Ontario have an identical maternal mortality rate of 5.1 per thousand population, Prince Edward Island has the worst rate of all with 6.1 per thousand. New Brunswick is second with 5.8, British Columbia third with 5.3, Quebec and Ontario fourth with 5.1, Saskatchewan fifth with 4.9, Manitoba sixth with 4.8, Nova Scotia seventh with 4.5, and Alberta has the best record of all, with 3.8. If Alberta were representative of Canada, our position would rise from twenty-first to sixth, among the other countries.

With regard to infant mortality, the situations are different. Quebec has by far the highest infant mortality rate, with 91.2 per thousand births. With a population of 2,910,000 her births, in 1933, totalled 82,216. Ontario, with a larger population of 3,475,000, had 66,774 births last year, but her infant mortality rate is 61.9, or approximately 33 fewer deaths per thousand than Quebec. There appears to be an optimum birth rate, and Quebec has overstepped it. Nova Scotia's figures are second to Quebec, with 72.9 per thousand. New Brunswick comes third with 71.6, Prince Edward Island fourth with 65.1, Saskatchewan fifth with 62.6, Ontario sixth with 61.9, Manitoba seventh with 59.2, Alberta eighth with 57.6, and British Columbia has the lowest figure of all—46.8.

THESE two rates cannot be considered without the birth rate, and it would be well to give the respective standings of the Provinces in that as well. These are living births; still births are excluded from all the infant mortality statistics given above. Quebec—28.3; New Brunswick, 26.2; Prince Edward Island, 22.8; Alberta, 22.6; Saskatchewan, 22.3; Manitoba, 19.9; Ontario, 19.2; British Columbia, 14.1. These are compiled on a mile basis, and it will be seen that the Quebec birth rate is almost exactly double that of British Columbia. Alberta, from all three aspects, has the finest average of any Province.

The illegitimate birth rate in Canada is rather high, and over the last five-year period surveyed, 1926-1931, it had increased approximately fifty per cent, in Ontario and thirty per cent, and upwards in the other Provinces. In 1933 the number of illegitimate births in Canada was 9,971, of which Ontario had the largest share of 2,824, with Quebec second at 2,433. It would be assumed that the largest number of illegitimate births should occur in industrial centres, since this is true of infant and maternal mortality rates and the three are generally allied. According to a survey by the

Province of Saskatchewan for the year of 1931, however, it was found that the largest percentage of illegitimate births occurred in villages, the rate being 60.1 per thousand births; cities and towns were respectively 52.1 and 50.1, while the rate dropped to 20.5 for rural municipalities. In Ontario, for the year 1930, where there is the largest number of illegitimate births, a survey by the cities was conducted, and Ottawa was found to have the highest number with 9.11 per thousand live births; London was second with 7.47 and Toronto third with 5.70. In this instance the rates are affected by various considerations. Ottawa is surrounded by industrial towns, as are also Toronto and London, and all three cities provide for the confinement of unmarried mothers.

IT IS NATURAL that our illegitimacy should increase in the cities and in the towns where there are a large number of unmarried men and unmarried women on relief who have already waited for three or four years, and have every chance of waiting as many more, before they are enabled through re-employment to support families. This is one aspect of the depression which must be faced. As has already been mentioned, between 1926-1931, the number of illegitimate births increased by fifty per cent., and it has since risen still higher. Some solution for this problem must be found, for it is a more urgent one than is generally recognized. The deaths of illegitimate infants are included in the general statistics for infant mortality; it is therefore difficult to determine what proportion of the total number are the children of unmarried mothers. That they form a large proportion is undeniable. For every group of thirty-three children born last year, one was illegitimate, and a brief summary of

the causes of infant mortality will show that the chances for survival of an illegitimate child are fewer than those of a child born into normal surroundings and under more or less normal conditions.

Stillbirths, premature births, congenital debility, injuries at birth, and diseases peculiar to infancy are the principal causes of infant mortality. The frequency of each is shown by the order in which they are listed. Stillbirths were responsible for slightly under one-third of the total number of 21,473 babies who died last year. Of these 21,473 babies, seventy-five per cent., or approximately 18,000 died through lack of maternal care, or from causes related to it and controllable by preventive health services which, owing to the apathy or ignorance of the Canadian public, are not in existence. In this connection reference must again be made to New Zealand. The year that a system was instituted by which every mother and child could secure medical aid, the mortality rates for mothers and children were cut in half, and in Holland, where the most adequate clinical service in the world takes care of the poor people, maternal mortality from controllable causes has been reduced to under one per cent.

With regard to Holland, however, it is only fair to point out that both the infant and the maternal mortality rates have been reduced considerably by the wide-spread knowledge of birth control. At least twenty-seven months should separate the children in the family, thus allowing nine months for pregnancy, nine months for nursing, and nine months during which a woman's body is allowed to rest. The best clinical service in the world cannot ensure the physical and mental well-being of a baby or child whose mother has had her health impaired

by excessive child-bearing.

While seventy-five per cent of our infant mortality is unnecessary, and can be controlled by preventive health services, it is not sufficient to set up pre-natal and infant clinics, for the causes of those defects which must be treated in these two clinics may be traced back to the pre-school child. Thus stillbirths, congenital malformations and injuries at birth, which form such a large part of our difficulties, may be due to rickets. This disease causes malformation of the pelvis, and frequently renders child-bearing difficult or impossible; so that if the mother and child are to be saved, a Caesarian operation is necessary.

Toronto has a maternal death rate of 6.3, against the national rate of 5.66 per thousand living births. In a list of the cities of the world which have any kind of public health service, Toronto comes twenty-fourth with an infant mortality rate of 75.2, while Montreal comes thirty-sixth with 128 per thousand. There appears to be only two cities with a more disgraceful rate than Montreal—Madras and Bombay. These figures are for 1930, and since the rate has risen in the last five years, they may be regarded as extremely important.

Canada has never made any attempt to be logical in her public health work. The city of Toronto, whose public health services are far ahead of the country as a whole, boasts a clinical service for infants and for public school children, while the equally important adolescent and pre-school periods are paid no attention. One-third of all the children examined in our public schools are found with physical defects, and almost half the pre-school children examined are found to be in need of medical treatment. In the last ten-year period, the numbers increased by 23.1 per cent, but while the defects increased, the public health services were actually cut.

It is impossible to estimate how



A CREASED CROWN and side tucks lend a smart square effect to the crown of "Fairway", a new classic by Steison.

many of the twenty-four thousand infants who died last year were killed by the lack of supervision of their parents' health, and how many of the eleven hundred women who died in childbirth would have been alive today if we had been willing to spend a few hundred dollars on prenatal care for them. It has been found that many of the women who stand all day in shops and factories are unfit for the work, and when they marry this standing may be directly responsible for the death of mother or child or both.

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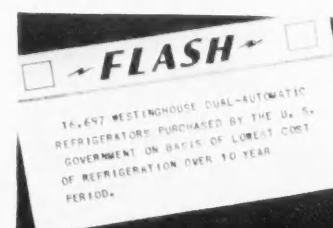
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—London Letter

## EROS SAVED FROM OXFORD—JUST!

March 22nd, 1937.

OXFORD won the Boat Race! I know it sounds incredible, but there are thousands of respectable, though rather noisy, witnesses who insist that the Dark Blues really won. Besides, there was the fellow on the wireless who described it as it went on. He seemed to be as much surprised as any of us, but he apparently had no doubt about it.

In addition, we have the evidence of the photographs, the scare-head bulletins, and all the rest of it. So, I suppose, we can take it as quite certain that Oxford have really won at last. What's more, they seem to have won handsomely.

Everyone is, of course, immensely pleased—everyone, that is, except a few utter fanatics among the old Cambridge Blues, and those newspaper and music-hall comedians who had prepared a lot of new jokes about poor old Oxford.

Other people who were, perhaps, not entirely delighted were the special police drafted into Piccadilly for Boat Race Night. It was the rowdiest in years. As a matter of fact, Boat Race Night had been growing distinctly tame. It is difficult to work up the proper enthusiasm when you are celebrating practically the same old victory for thirteen years.

This year the wild college-lads really did let themselves go. Fortunately for the statue of Eros in the middle of Piccadilly Circus, the police didn't let them. It was a grand fight while it lasted—which was most of the night—but the police seem to have won. Anyway, Eros is still there, complete with wings, though looking a bit scared.

The magistrates were very nice about it next day. The old buffers seemed to remember that they, too, were young once, and that this was a very special occasion. It certainly was!

WHILE we are on this subject of athletic championships, it is a pleasure to be able to tell Canadian readers that Tinsley Green has reversed the world-championships at marbles! For three hundred years and more they have been holding this great international contest down there in Surrey on the historic battle-ground in front of the Greyhound Inn. And this year, to everyone's surprise, it was a Canadian who won the title. He came back to his original and usual home.

Last year, about this time I had to record the victory of "Champ" Hardacre of Crawley, over "Big Bert" Botting of Tinsley Green. It was a black day for Tinsley, as it was the first break in a series of triumphs that make the Cambridge victories in the Boat Race look like a snowball in an avalanche.

New Tinsley has had its revenge. It has also a new champion who is no other than Mr. W. G. ("Office-Mix") Barber, the local clubman-sweep. And a very worthy champion, too, by all accounts. Even old "Dad" Spence, who won his first championship setting out to play cross-race and who naturally has a complete contempt for modern lawn and foot-hole, has agreed to admit that he has "been beaten". Coming from the "Dad" Spence that is high praise.

Mr. Barber, a very modest and a little nervous, says his own success is due to a natural gift for the game, carefully cultivated since his early boyhood, and to assiduous practice. He thinks mostly on legs. For there is nothing at all as scientific in this as nearly all the local champions appear to be.

Asked if he would like to work as a woman champion, at the same score, the way the ladies have been doing since the war, he said he would not.



NOT A STREAMLINED RACER but the latest type of refuelling tanker for use on aerodromes. It is seen here in action servicing a D.H. 86 at Croydon, England.

needed as a headline in character, Mr. Barber said he thought not. He said it as his considered opinion that "They ain't the thing for it." And Mr. Barber is certainly ought to know. But only time will tell if he is right—now that marbles have come into the limelight.

ANOTHER sport to attract a good deal of public attention is that of "strip-teasing." But perhaps "sport" is the wrong word. We are assured by Miss Lucy Raye herself, who has come all the way from New York to introduce the Tied British Business Man to these new dramatic delights—though perhaps "new" is also the wrong word, that "strip-teasing" is an art. If it wasn't an artistic, we gather, she wouldn't be doing it.

Unfortunately for the T.B.B.M. and also for Miss Raye, she isn't going to be seen doing it, not if Mr. George Black, the London producer, has his way. He has been part of his new revue at the Palladium, "Savina Is in the Air." But, having seen the act, Mr. Black decided that it was not quite suitable for English taste.

Possibly he felt that the T.B.B.M. would not take a sufficiently detached and artistic view of the performance. Or, then, he may have thought the police wouldn't. Anyway, the act is off, and not just the clothes.

Amplifying the extreme exasperation of the sartorially worn by the numerous and colorful young women in Mr. Black's show, it is a little odd to find him coming out in this way as the defender of the proprieties. But though Mr. Black's young ladies don't wear much, he has a prejudice in favor of their keeping on what they do wear.

Hence, extreme rage and noisy protestations on the part of Miss Raye, who is now threatening a £5,000 damage action. It is probably her warmest hope that she

brings it, and that she gives a demonstration right there in court. Phryne did it long ago, if you remember, and got away with it. Miss Raye might, too. Some of our judges have a roguish eye—the old devils!—but she would have to pick them very carefully. Also one of the warmer court-rooms. Some of those places are as bleak as the judges—the really bleak ones.

WHAT bashful and unworldly fellows are our leading politicians! How shy they are about asking for anything for themselves! How noble

is their contempt for the elusive Pound, Dollar, Franc, Mark, or whatever it is, that the rest of us spend our lives so eagerly and so vainly chasing! They simply don't think about the stuff.

But naturally no one can go on like that forever—not with the way prices are on the up-and-up. Besides, there are wives to be considered, and very few wives take an entirely detached view of salaries. So at last the Government has had to bring in a new Ministerial Salaries Bill, which considerably augments their modest stipends.

The marvel is that they didn't bring it in long ago, for their stipends really are modest. Even on the new scale they will be absurdly small compared to what the active directors of large companies in the City scoop out of the communal chest every year. Or even in such an institution as the Automobile Association, for instance, whose Secretary and virtual manager, Sir Stenson Cooke, is said to draw something like £25,000 a year, while the Prime Minister is getting £5,000.

According to the terms of the new Bill, the Prime Minister will henceforward get £10,000 a year, and a pension of £2,000 a year—if he cares to claim it. I say "if he cares," because it is very unlikely that a man like Mr. Baldwin ever would, though he is by no means a wealthy man now.

The Lord Chancellor's salary stays at £19,000, but then he has always received special consideration, because it is part of the legal tradition of the country that he can never go back to practice at the Bar—and plead possibly before judges he has himself appointed. He also gets a pension (of £5,000, if I remember well) for the same reason.

The other members of the Cabinet will get £5,000 each—but no pensions.

The Leader of the Opposition will get £2,000 a year. It may seem illogical to pay a man to devote his whole time to obstructing the Government, but it is eminently reasonable. No one seriously suggests that the Leader of the Opposition isn't a hard-working and devoted servant of the nation, with important public duties to discharge. You might as well say a brake is no use on a motor car. So why shouldn't he be paid?

Pay him by all means, say I. And while they are at it, why not pay Mr. Maxton, too? After all, he does help to make Parliament a more amusing place.



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TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 17, 1937

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## CANADIAN TRADE UNIONISM AND THE C.I.O.

Canadian Business and Press, Frightened by Recent Epidemic of "Sit-Down" Strikes in U.S., Views Oshawa Conflict With Alarm That Situation Does Not Warrant

BY HENRY SOMERVILLE

There is no justification for the newspaper talk about "revolution" in connection with the Oshawa strike, the writer of this article shows.

"The social need . . . is to educate labor in the realities of economics," he says.

"The effort of educating labor to policies of industrial co-operation and peace will have the best chance of success . . . if unions are judged on their actual records and not on fears of possible future wrongs, if U.S.-Canadian organizations are recognized as being no more 'foreign' when they represent labor than when they represent capital, if those who—in newspapers for example—try to stir up feeling against the C.I.O. are recognized as being 'agitators' as much as those who agitate for the union, if hysteria is generally avoided, and, above all, if the Government shows itself impartially administering the law and enforcing justice instead of taking one side against the other when a dispute is in progress."

"The real danger from trade unionist quarters in Canada is in Red mentality and Red leadership which is a question quite separate from that of the C.I.O." An article by Mr. Somerville on the latter subject will appear next week.

CANADIAN business is undoubtedly seriously worried by the new tide of Labor unionization which has reached this country after flooding parts of the United States. "Menace" and "crisis" are typical of the words currently used to describe the situation in newspaper comment. Those who carry the responsibilities of Canadian business were very naturally disturbed by the spectacle in the United States, of large-scale illegality presented by the sit-down strikes and the confessed impotence of the authorities who should have maintained law and order. If a mushroom union is able to defy the Government and hold business to ransom, where is the security which is an essential condition for all business enterprise and prosperity?

Innovation always engenders a special degree of nervousness and the C.I.O. was something new and unknown. Judging from the number of references to the supposed object of getting all workers into one union, I suppose that it was confused with for-

mer movements that certainly had revolutionary tendencies, as the I.W.W. (Industrial Workers of the World.) The chief leader of the C.I.O. was not a new man. John L. Lewis has long been prominently in the public eye as holder of the very responsible position of President of the United Mine Workers of America. He has been a shrewd and resolute fighter for the interests of the mine workers but he was never classed as a Red, and it is on record that really "Red" unions have tried hard to detach the workers from the U.M.W.A.

Still, despite the record of John L. Lewis there was the fact that he seemed to have taken on a new

aggressiveness and adopted new ambitions; he had forced a conflict with the American Federation of Labor and was thought to be taking a more radical line than commended itself to the great body of organized American Labor. Furthermore he expressed himself in the U.S. Presidential campaign and afterwards claimed a share in the credit for Roosevelt's victory. This was interpreted to portend political ambitions, for himself personally or for organized Labor.

Sit-down strikes were unpleasantly suggestive of the "occupation of factories" in France last year. (Continued on Page 48)



NO MICHIGAN METHODS IN CANADA!

## THE GROWING THREAT OF WORLD INFLATION

Everywhere Purchasing Power is Being Created Faster Than the Goods People Use—President Roosevelt Now Seeks to Check Fire That is Already Burning Brightly

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THE other day President Roosevelt took notice of the inflationary condition of the markets and announced that the U.S. government would begin to move against it by buying less steel and copper and cement. This means in practice that Mr. Ickes is to build fewer steel bridges and concrete dams and that Mr. Hopkins is to dredge more channels and build more earth dams. This is called "selective spending" and the idea is that the government can influence the boom character of the markets by refusing to buy things, like steel and copper, which it thinks are too high in price.

As a measure to affect the present markets in steel and copper we may be reasonably sure that this policy will have no noticeable effect. The amount which the Federal government buys is an insignificant fraction of the total demand throughout the world, and at the present time Mr. Ickes's bids will not be missed. Back in 1933 the state of things was quite different. Then all the steel and copper producers of the world were looking for buyers. Good fat orders from the P.W.A., especially with the tariff to exclude foreign producers, would have employed a lot of men here and used a lot of materials, and this increased income would have done a good deal of pump-priming where it was needed. But today the demand for steel and, I suppose, for copper is worldwide and insistently greater than the supply. Merely to stop priming these particular industries can have no practical effect.

The indirect effect of the President's policy is, however, of considerable importance. For by making a loud noise about the copper magnates and the steel industry the Administration is covering its retreat from a big public works program. This is important. In view of the conditions which Mr. Eccles described to the country, some way had to be found by which Mr. Wagner's housing bill, the projects for a series of T.V.A.'s on all the great rivers, the Florida ship canal and other great and expensive public works, could be kept in what the President called "the blue print stage."

He had to knock them on the head without hurting too much the feelings of his own supporters. And since it is not politically expedient any longer to do anything directly, Mr. Roosevelt slapped big business on the wrist as a device for convincing Mr. Wagner and others that, though he cannot give them the money, his own heart is still in the right place.

This ingenious political manoeuvre may at least make it possible for the Administration to keep Congress from unbalancing the budget even more than it is now unbalanced. The big additional public works plans are not to be started just now, if the

Administration can prevent it. This is a sound decision. For the time to undertake big public works is on the downward slope of the business cycle, and the time to make blue prints is on the upward slope.

BUT we must not deceive ourselves into thinking that the threatened inflation is checked by not undertaking the big public works which Congress would like to vote for. All that does is to protect us from putting additional fuel on a fire that is already well supplied.

An inflation exists when people are trying to spend more than they have produced. If I grow a melon and eat it, there is no inflation. But if three unexpected guests arrive with their mouths watering, and if I have to divide that same one melon among the four of us, then there is inflation. My income from the melon is now one-quarter of what it was. Although the world economy is much more complicated than this, the melon illustrates what is going on.

If we look at the United States and the world as a whole we see a large number of persons producing melons. But we see also a large number of persons who are not producing melons but have legal tender in their pockets entitling them to share in the melons that are being produced. These persons get this legal tender by digging gold out of the ground which is promptly buried again by using the printing press, and by having the banks write figures in books.

All the principal governments, the U.S. among

the leaders, are manufacturing this artificial purchasing power, and the reason we are threatened with a world-wide inflation is that the manufactured purchasing power is being created faster than real goods that people eat, drink, and use.

Take first the gold. The United States government pays \$35 an ounce to anyone anywhere who brings gold to the Treasury. When the gold is brought to the Treasury, it is buried in vaults. For two years we have been buying all the gold that is dug out of the ground in the world and then at considerable cost and trouble we have put it back in the ground.

But though the gold is back in the ground where it came from, the man who sold the gold to the Treasury has \$35 of newly printed money to spend in the United States. His money is as good as if he had sold us something we could use. So the result is that, without adding anything to our current stock of real wealth, we have multiplied the number of persons who are legally entitled to share it.

This is the basic gold inflation, and there is no cure for it except to stop buying gold by reducing the price, or to use the gold to buy goods abroad that we can use and do not have to bury in the ground.

Take next the printing press money. The Federal government, state government, cities, and most of the big powers abroad, are now paying some part of their expenses by printing money. It is not called that. But it is that. The governments do not print

(Continued on Page 45)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY or LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's theory, has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE or SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices is downward, such movement having been confirmed on April 7 when the market, as reflected by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, broke below the support point established on the March 22 setback.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. In closing, on April 7, at 58.26 and 178.07, respectively, the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages stood decisively below the support points established by them on the decline from their peak points in earlier March to March 22. This development, so far as concerns the intermediate or month-by-month direction of prices, signals the trend as downward.

In establishing a downward trend, such as has just been signalled, the two averages indicate neither the duration nor the extent of the decline to follow. They merely say that, for the moment, the outlook is stormy, and until the signal is withdrawn, whether this be a matter of a few days or as many months, the investor must guide himself accordingly. The averages, in their forecasting activity, are like the weather barometer. While the latter instrument frequently takes its predictions back—and would be of no use as a guide if it did not—every mariner heeds each fresh signal.

Should the market be headed, at this juncture, for a full correction (Continued on page 46)



THIS column is glad that the possibility of a change in the status of gold has been brought into the limelight, because to us it seems desirable that buyers of gold mining stocks should know that this possibility exists. Mining has been making huge strides in Canada and accompanying this development has come a deluge of new gold mine promotions and stock offerings. Being relatively low-priced, such stocks have a particular appeal to buyers of small means, many of whom know little more about the background of gold than they are told by the mining brokerage offices with which they deal. And mining brokers are naturally inclined to take the most bullish attitude possible toward the prospects for gold. It would damage the future of the gold mining industry in Canada if a development adverse to gold stocks occurred (which, at present at least, does not seem likely) and if a large proportion of mining investors knew nothing about it until it had happened.

LAST week the stock market took a tumble. The immediate cause was a rumor that the price of gold was to be cut by the U.S. Treasury, but behind it was the widespread feeling of insecurity as to the future of business produced by government policies, high taxation and labor disturbances. During the past week the newspapers have inquired of all sorts of highly-placed people as to the future of gold, and all say, in effect, that "no change in the price of gold is likely for some time to come at least." This column thinks that this reply is probably justified, if only for the reason that a reduction of the price of gold to, say, its old level of \$20.67 an ounce would have such serious and far-reaching consequences that such a step would certainly not be taken without plenty of consideration. But, at the same time, it—or something of the kind—is still a distinct possibility, and therefore should not be dismissed from mind by investors. This column is in a position to know that there are many small investors who have practically all their funds in gold mining stocks, and we want to register our belief that that is a distinctly unsound position to be in.

IT IS evident that both Treasury and public opinion in the U.S. are becoming concerned over the scale on which the United States is exchanging claims to goods and titles to properties for a metal with which it is already abundantly supplied. As a U.S. commentator whom we quoted here two weeks ago put it: "We may wake up to find that foreigners own all the things and we have merely the metal. In that case, it might take millions in gold to buy a few bushels of wheat." The U.S. gold stock has increased by about a billion dollars a year for the past three years. Gold is still flowing in. Surely the U.S. can't and won't continue to "hold the bag" for the rest of the world indefinitely.

AN INTERESTING feature of the present extraordinary world gold situation is the news that Russia has become the second largest gold producer in the world, only slightly behind South Africa, as a result of its production last year, and that it is probable that production in 1937 will place the U.S.S.R. far in the lead. A bulletin issued by Samuel Montagu & Co., leading London bullion brokers, reports that Soviet officials have announced that that country's gold reserves are now in excess of £1,400,000,000, which at current exchange rates is equivalent to \$6,800,000,000. This compares with approximately \$11,575,000,000 gold stock held by the United States. The Bank of France reports \$2,621,000,000 and the Bank of England \$2,593,000,000. Neither of these two includes the amounts hidden in the respective exchange funds but in neither instance is it probable that the combined total would equal that claimed by Russia.

AN ARTICLE by Walter Lippmann on this page points out that the world gold situation is already highly inflationary. The Wall Street Journal, dealing with the bulletin on Russia's gold issued by Samuel Montagu & Co., says that if that country's huge gold reserve, which promises to become still larger as production continues at record pace, ever comes out into world markets to any considerable extent, major repercussions in price levels are inevitable.

THE record-breaking Russian reserves are stated to be the direct result of the intensive gold mining development which Soviet authorities have pursued in their program to exploit the country's vast natural resources. Although only a few years ago Russia was a negligible factor in world gold production, it is now capturing first place. Russia's production last year had been estimated at 7,000,000 ounces. According to Samuel Montagu & Co.'s bulletin the correct figure should be around 10,360,000 ounces, while production this year will be about 14,000,000 ounces. South Africa's output last year was 11,339,000 ounces. What will Russia's astonishing rise mean to world economy?



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# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

## MONTREAL POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am of the opinion that the common stock of Montreal Power is a good current buy. The yield is satisfactory and I find it hard to convince myself that the bosey man is going to get such a well-established and powerful utility as this one is. I know that fears have been talked about and that is possibly the reason for the current yield. I believe that earnings have been holding up well and I can't see any reason why they should fall off. I was just about to buy but before actually doing so I will, as always, get the opinion of the Editor of Gold & Dross.

K. S. T., Hamilton, Ont.

I agree with you that Montreal Power is an attractive current buy and I am of the opinion that the adverse factors, largely political, have been over-estimated by the market. There was practically no change in the company's income for 1936 as against 1935; operating income was up, but net worked out to \$1.75 per share on the common in both years and I consider this a sufficient margin of coverage over the current dividend distribution of \$1.50 annually. The addition to surplus, on account of 1936 operations, was \$365,729.

The excess of current liabilities over current assets of \$423,340 as revealed in the 1936 balance sheet is due almost entirely to the refunding operations carried out by the company, involving a fairly large scale liquidation of investments. Marketable securities which stood at \$10,303,300 at the close of 1935 were reduced to \$2,592,344, but cash and call loans stood at \$1,404,902 as against \$1,327,260. Important savings, of course, were effected by the refunding operations, which included the substitution of 3 1/2 and 2 1/2 per cent issues for the previous 5's, together with a large scale reduction in the total amount outstanding. On the other hand, the exchange offer of the company's securities for those of Beauharnois Power, resulted in an increase in total funded debt of approximately \$6,000,000 for the year. I understand, however, that a very conservative valuation has been placed, in the balance sheet, on the securities received, as against actual market value. The adverse current position I regard as temporary and not as one to cause undue alarm.

As to the political factors, general predictions are always unsafe, but I am still seized of the opinion which I have previously expressed, that nothing of a nature so radical as to permanently affect Montreal Power, will be undertaken. It is true that the Premier of Quebec, largely as the result of the pressure of a noisy minority, has announced a tentative program of public ownership of utilities for the Province. I am informed, however, that whatever developments may be undertaken will likely be in those districts not now adequately served by the large private companies. Mr. Duplessis has by this time given ample evidence that he is far from radical in his economic beliefs and he has no desire to upset the trend of returning prosperity in his Province. I think it altogether likely that there will be more "regulation" of utilities in the Province of Quebec but I do not think that this will be of a nature to prevent fair returns to the shareholders of the large Quebec companies. As a matter of fact, of Montreal Power's 46,761 security holders, some 86 per cent are residents of Quebec Province. I would anticipate, therefore, that once the current fears subside, the general trend toward higher power consumption will restore full confidence in Montreal Power. Eventually, too, there must be some satisfactory settlement of the Beauharnois problem, which will be fully reflected in the position of the parent company, Montreal Power.

## GOODYEAR TIRE OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I remember that you have always spoken very highly of the common stock of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada. For some reason or other I never got around to buying any of this but I am considering doing so at the present time. I would appreciate it very much if you would let me have your opinion of the wisdom of this and give me some general information as to the company's position and the likely business trend.

P. S. P., Edmonton, Alta.

I think that Goodyear common at current prices of 86 is a reasonable buy for holding. If the regular dividend of \$2.50 annually were considered only, the yield would not be particularly attractive, but you will have noted that the company paid an extra of \$2.50 on account of 1936 earnings, bringing total distribution to \$5. It is my opinion that there will be another extra payable on account of 1937 and, should the present trend continue, this should be at least as large as that of 1936.

An official statement to shareholders has already indicated that there has been a further upward trend in sales in all lines for the first quarter of the current year, and it is my belief that this should continue for the whole period. About the only adverse factor is the spectacular rise in the price of rubber during the past year, accompanied by largely higher cotton prices, thus increasing the cost of the company's raw materials. Temporarily, however, the company has fully protected itself by forward commitments, and the effect will not be felt for some time; it has been possible, as well, to partially compensate by higher prices to consumers. While competition in the tire industry is exceedingly keen, Goodyear occupies a leading position, which it undoubtedly should be able to maintain. The current trend toward wider distribution of income among consumers should also be reflected in increased tire purchases.

Last year Goodyear of Canada earned \$4.73 per share on its common stock as against \$4.13 in 1935; in the latter year the common was split, two for one, and on the old stock the earnings record in recent years was: 1934, \$7.19; 1933, \$6.76; 1932, \$1.62; 1931, \$8.24, and 1930, \$8.02. Dividend distribution in 1935 (on old and new stocks) totalled \$1.37; in 1934, \$4.75 was paid; in 1933, \$3.05, and in 1931 and 1932, \$5. You will observe that total dividend distribution on account of 1936 earnings exceeded the actual net income figure, but this is made possible by the company's very strong financial position, which has been maintained despite the expenditures incurred in connection with the reduction in the amount of preferred outstanding, made in 1935.

The extra, which was declared after the close of the fiscal year, does not appear as a liability on the balance sheet, but even so, the amount involved is not

sufficient to alter the strength of the position. The last balance sheet shows total current assets of \$10,007,845, including cash of \$840,924 and call loans and Government bonds of \$2,713,097, against total current liabilities of \$673,122. Net working capital at the close of last year was \$9,334,723 as against \$8,483,827 at the close of the previous year, and profit and loss surplus stood at \$8,030,793.

2 2 2

## PRESTON EAST DOME

Editor, Gold & Dross:

While I have been a subscriber to Saturday Night for many years, I have never asked your advice regarding any stock as I have stuck pretty closely to my own business. A friend of mine in New York has asked me to take over some shares in Preston East Dome Mines as security in a matter between us. As I have never had any gold mining stocks, would you mind telling me what you think of this stock as an investment?

J. V. B., Hamilton, Ont.

While shares in Preston East Dome Mines are not an investment, they appear to have interesting speculative possibilities. It is one of the old companies which suddenly came to life last year. The property is located in the Porcupine area and was inactive from 1911 to 1933. The following year some diamond drilling was done but without indicating anything of interest. A drilling campaign early last year, however, located a large mineralized zone of sufficient richness to warrant further development. The suggested grade of the ore was around \$5 per ton. A shaft has since been put down to 300 feet and levels established at 200 and 300 feet. A drive is now underway on both levels to the ore zone and considerable underground development will be carried out before a mill decision is reached.

If this work proves up a sufficient tonnage of ore, it is not unlikely that a mill of 500 to 1,000 tons daily capacity will be considered, the management being of the opinion that as the indications of ore in the porphyry are so numerous and wide it will be possible to mine a large tonnage of moderate grade ore. Consequently the present plant and development program has been arranged for the handling of large quantities of ore. The company last September had \$140,000 in its treasury and later sold more stock under an option agreement. At the beginning of the year the company had over 600,000 shares remaining in its treasury.

2 2 2

## ARBADE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have 1,000 shares of Arbade Gold Mines and am contemplating the purchase of another 1,000 shares. Local business men are developing this property in the Matachewan district. What is your opinion of this mine?

W. L. K., St. Catharines, Ont.

The outlook for Arbade Gold Mines looks interesting and if the underground program now being proceeded with comes up to anticipations, the Matachewan area would appear assured of another large tonnage, medium grade producer. The company has large holdings in Argyle and Baden townships and satisfactory results were obtained in the sampling campaign carried out at various parts of the property. Shaft sinking is now proceeding and the second level is being opened up this month. It is reported that the first ore dyke through which they cut at the first level is formed of two dykes almost merged together. There are some 15 ore dykes on surface running parallel to each other, and it is thought possible they will merge into one large dyke at further depth. A quartz vein was intersected in the shaft at 137 feet and free gold was visible. On the 250-foot horizon a drift will be run in a westerly direction to intersect the shaft dyke and considerable drifting will be carried out along the dyke.

2 2 2

## MCCOLL-FRONTENAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a shareholder of McColl-Frontenac Oil, I was very much disturbed and disappointed by the annual report. I would like to have your explanation of the decline in earnings, also your opinion as to whether this stock is worth holding or should be sold. I don't like to sell at present prices but would do so if I thought the company had no real future.

D. E. F., Sherbrooke, Que.

As you are no doubt aware, John Irwin, president of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, attributed the decrease in the company's earnings in the year ended January 31st, 1937, to the increased cost of crude oil without a corresponding increase in the price received for the sale of gasoline, and secondly, to the burden of increased taxation. Mr. Irwin pointed out that sales had actually increased during the year both in volume and value, but that profits were lower because "crude oil supplies cost considerably more money and the price received for the finished product averaged less throughout the Dominion of Canada during 1936, as compared with 1935. Increased taxation also affected the company adversely. The combination of higher cost of crude oil and increased tax burdens accounts for an amount exceeding \$1 per share on the outstanding common stock." Thus, apart from these factors, per share earnings last year would actually have exceeded those for the previous year. Mr. Irwin pointed out that the oil and

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**United Steel Corporation Limited**  
Preferred Dividend No. 1

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 75¢ per share has been declared on the Class "A" Preference stock of this company, payable on the 1st day of May, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of April, 1937.

By order of the Board,  
SALTER A. HAYDEN, Secretary,  
April 6th, 1937.

**PENMANS LIMITED****DIVIDEND NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1937:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1 1/2%) payable on the 1st day of May to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of April, 1937.

By Order of the Board,  
C. H. ROBINSON,  
April 12, 1937. Secretary-Treasurer.

# GOLD & DROSS

gasoline industry in Canada does not pass on to the public the Dominion sales tax introduced several years ago. And as the sales tax was increased in 1936 from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent., the absorption of this additional tax definitely affected profits, to the extent in the case of McColl-Frontenac of 27 cents per share on the common stock outstanding.

As regards the question of holding or selling, I think that, as you say yourself, it would probably be better to hold for the present anyway. The stock market has been weak lately, but is not likely to continue long in this state, I think, in view of the strong inflationary influences now operating. While commodity prices have declined somewhat just lately, the long-term trend appears to be still definitely upward, in view of the inflationary factors now so evident. But while the influences of inflation may be expected to push common stock prices higher in time, they will also tend to make for higher prices for crude oil supplies. This would adversely affect McColl-Frontenac, whose own supplies of crude are not sufficient for its needs. Thus, in a period of strongly rising commodity prices, McColl-Frontenac might not do as well as British American Oil or Imperial Oil, for instance.

## POTPOURRI

**R. S. L., Ottawa, Ont.** The position of REINHARDT BREWERY COMPANY is improving and the shares are probably a fair enough speculation at the present price for anyone willing to take a chance in brewery stocks. The company's statement for the 11 months ended January 31, 1937, shows earned surplus after payment of income taxes of \$71,895 or 42¢ a share. This net compared with \$56,657 for the 8 months ended October 31, 1936, and resulted from sales of \$702,986. The balance sheet as at January 31, 1937, shows current assets of \$181,584, almost 5 times current liabilities of \$37,479. Net working capital on this basis was \$144,114. Cash was \$55,279 and investments \$2,416, the bulk of current assets being inventories of \$181,584. There is no funded debt and the 177,159 shares of no par value now listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange are the only capital of the company.

**R. H. V., Regina, Sask.** PAMOUR PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED issued its annual report about the beginning of the month and if you have not already received a copy I would suggest you write T. N. Hay, secretary-treasurer, 804 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto. A net profit of \$157,399 after all charges, was reported for the last seven and a half months of 1936, which was the portion of the year during which the mill operated. Earnings are being expended in extensive development work, plant and mine equipment, with the object of increasing daily mill tonnage, now at 700 tons, as soon as sufficient ore is developed.

**N. L. T., Toronto, Ont.** The MESSENGER PUBLISHING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED is a young, unproven concern. The parent company in the United States is not as yet a well-established, substantially profitable venture. Any purchase of stock in this company or its Canadian subsidiary would be of a speculative nature, and should not be considered as an investment.

**W. J. C., Toronto, Ont.** Apparently MURPHY MINES LIMITED which has a property in the Eastern section of the Kirkland Lake field has no immediate intention of doing any further work on its holdings. Nearly all the company's stock is issued and the treasury is low in cash. In previous work a shaft was sunk to 500 feet and considerable lateral work done to that depth without indicating any definite ore sections. Some activity is proceeding on nearby properties.

**D. P. R., Calgary, Alta.** CANADIAN DREDGE AND DOCK suffered a big decline in earnings last year, but the company is in good shape financially and physically and the prospects are reasonably encouraging. Net earnings for the eleven months to December 31, 1936, were \$201,017, equal to \$2.12 per share. This compares with \$175,797, or \$1.75 per share for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1936. Net working capital at Dec. 31, 1936, was \$811,656. The president states that volume of work was much lighter than in preceding year due to the fact that work on the principal contract closed down in July because Parliament had voted insufficient funds, the remainder of the work standing over for 1937. Signed contracts in excess of \$1,000,000 are reported on the books.

**G. L., Peterborough, Ont.** GLENORA GOLD MINES is carrying out underground development on three levels and while some encouragement is being met with, work so far has not established ore shoots of any important length. Surface indications have not yet been duplicated at depth. The management is good and the company well financed. MINERAL ESTATES is exploring a very large acreage in the Porcupine district. An extensive geophysical survey conducted through about 6,000 acres is stated to have indicated geological conditions similar to those on the producing properties. Finances are being arranged for a large diamond drilling campaign and this should better determine the possibilities of the property.

**P. C., Edmonton, Alta.** Net income of the NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY for the period ending December 31, 1936, was \$12,649,077, for the period ending December 31, 1935, the net income was \$9,986,020.00. Earnings per common share for the period ending December 31, 1936, were \$1.76; for year ending December 31, 1935, they were \$1.31. The company's current assets as shown on the December 31, 1936, balance sheet included \$26,154,203.00 in cash alone, as against current liabilities of \$5,920,650.00. The National Biscuit Company has been handicapped by labor troubles, and the generally poor business conditions over the past few years. Although dividends have been paid regularly, over the last two years earnings have been less per share than the dividend paid. While I cannot say, with any certainty, whether the company's stock will reach the price level at which you bought, I can say that, in view of the brighter general outlook, the company's position should improve materially.

**R. W. E., Centralia, Ont.** Underground development is proceeding at WASCANNA MINES LIMITED, near Tashota, Ontario. Lateral work carried out by former operators on the first level opened an ore shoot which averaged \$12.50 over a width of 7.5 feet for a distance of 135 feet. Opening up of the second level is now underway and a duplication of conditions encountered on the level above is reported. It is stated that the mineralization is greater and the quartz better looking on the second horizon. Visible gold has been noted but there has not yet been sufficient sampling to determine average values.

**H. G. H., Westmount, Que.** The answer is that at the end of the last fiscal year, August 31, 1936, SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. OF CANADA had outstanding \$3,460,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. Earnings on the preferred increased from \$5.94 a share in 1935 to \$7.58 in 1936, thus permitting the resumption of full dividend payments of 7 per cent. for the first time since 1932. Accumulated arrears remain at \$14 a share. Financially the company is in strong position and these arrears could be paid out of current resources, but apparently it is the intention of the management to pay off the arrears as earnings warrant.

**E. M., Toronto, Ont.** The FISKE GOLD MINES, which holds over 1,000 acres in Rouyn Township, Quebec, has been inactive for several years. I have heard of no plans for reopening, hence you will have to make your own decision as to whether to retain your shares or not.

**H. S., Sherbrooke, Que.** GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES had a net profit of \$123,691 in 1936 and ore reserves were increased by approximately 37,500 tons after the withdrawal of 54,505 tons for milling. At the end of 1935 reserves were estimated at 99,000 tons of average grade of 0.36 oz. gold. J.M. CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES in July, 1936, was reported to have 44,000 tons averaging \$11.70 per ton blocked out, with additional ore indicated.

Production in January totalled \$35,476 and in February \$42,000. Diamond drilling is now proceeding to determine the possibilities of a break recently intersected. One hole gave an average of \$12.50 over seven feet and additional holes are being put down to locate an extension. The next hole 100 feet south intersected a width of 4.4 feet assaying \$8.40.

**K. J. M., Toronto, Ont.** A six months' report was recently issued by TECK-HUGHES GOLD MINES and a quarterly report by its subsidiary LAMAQUE GOLD MINES. As these are too lengthy to deal with in the space at my disposal I would suggest you write the head office of these companies which is located at 25 King St. West, for copies of the same. In my opinion the shares are worth retaining. While Teck-Hughes is approaching the end of its productive life in Kirkland Lake, its rapidly growing protege—Lamaque Mines, gives promise of becoming an asset of outstanding importance. Teck-Hughes' holdings of this stock have a market value of approximately \$19,000,000. It also holds \$2,000,000 first mortgage bonds which pay five per cent. interest. In the first year of production Lamaque showed a net profit of 28 cents per share.

**R. L. B., Toronto, Ont.** GERALDTON LONG LAC GOLD MINES holds two groups of claims, one in the Hutchinson Lake district and the other in the Little Long Lac area. Surface exploration has been carried out on the Hutchinson Lake group and diamond drilling on the property in Errington Township, but until further work has been done it is impossible to determine the future outlook. Authentic maps of the Ontario mining country may be secured from Norman A. Nunn, 33 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

**F. J., Ottawa, Ont.** During the past ten years BURLINGTON STEEL has never failed to show a net profit, and the average net profit over this ten-year period has been \$0.75 per share. At December 31, 1936, the company included in its assets of \$812,955, \$73,541 in cash, and investments of \$157,742, which had a market value of \$167,209.00. Recently the company's shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company has paid no dividends to date, and I cannot, with any certainty, predict that the stock will rise to a much higher price. But the company is in rather a good financial position, has a good record over the last few years when business has been dull, and the striking increase in the steel business of late is in its favor. In my opinion, Burlington Steel is attractive as a speculation.

**B. N., Simcoe, Ont.** In view of the general improved outlook, I think that you would be wise to hold such CITIES SERVICE debentures as you have as a speculation. But I would not advise increasing your present holding.

**H. A. R., Dunnville, Ont.** Underground operations at MANITOBA AND EASTERN MINES LIMITED property in the Temagami area are to be suspended. The decision of the directors to this effect is in accordance with the recommendation of the engineer, who has been in charge of work for some months. I understand that some further surface prospecting is to be done in a section of the property to the south of the main workings. This will be followed by diamond drilling if results prove encouraging. However, in the meantime consideration is being given to the acquisition of a new property.

**A. M., Hamilton, Ont.** Shares of DOMINION-SCOTTISH INVESTMENTS are well worth retaining. The balance sheet of this investment trust as at November 14, 1936, showed further substantial appreciation in holdings of the trust. With market value of securities up to \$3,184,033, net assets on November 30 amounted to \$3,342,935. This was an improvement of \$488,245 or 17.1 per cent. over the figure of \$2,854,690 shown at the close of the last fiscal year on May 31, 1936. Since May 31, 1932, net assets of the trust have almost tripled from their level of \$1,160,219 at that date.

**B. J., Montreal, Que.** Whether or not you should retain your C.P.R. common is a decision which can be taken only, I think, in view of your general investment position. As I see the situation, no possibility exists for quite some time ahead of any dividend distribution on the common. On the other hand, I think that the possibility does exist, if the company's earnings increase during 1937 and particularly if crop conditions and price conditions should be favorable in Western Canada, that the common stock might show further appreciation during the current year.

**H. J., Humber Bay, Ont.** Assets of HORSESHOE MINES were sold to KENLAND GOLD MINES for 1,350,000 shares or one new for two old shares, which were to be pooled for a year and a half from September 1, 1936. Mill operations were suspended at the property early this year and with possibilities of new financial backing a vigorous development campaign is planned. The old Horseshoe Mine is reported to have had a good production of gold in the early days. It is understood that mill recovery of bullion and concentrates checked closely with expectations which have been based on underground development.

**S. N., Vancouver, B. C.** While the individual stocks you are holding are all promising ones, the outlook for gold stocks is rather more than usually uncertain at the present time and as your letter indicates that you have no other investments in stocks or bonds, I think your position may be rather a risky one. The point is that if anything important occurred to damage the prospects for the gold mining industry, your concentration in gold stocks would expose you to the possibility of considerable loss. It might be wise, therefore, to reduce your gold stock holdings and replace with industrials.

**H. E. N., Ingersoll, Ont.** MINERAL ESTATES is exploring some 15,000 acres in the Porcupine area. The property stretches for more than 14 miles west from the town of Timmins, and is the largest holding of any operator in the district. An extensive geophysical survey conducted through about 6,000 acres is stated to have indicated geological conditions similar to those on the producing properties. A large drilling campaign is to be carried out and this will better determine the importance of the property. It is reported that negotiations are underway to secure finances for the contemplated drilling. Mineral Estates plans to function as a holding company and will confine itself to preliminary exploration and development work.

**N. D., Hamilton, Ont.** According to my records, the SINCLAIR PRAIRIE OIL MARKETING COMPANY was incorporated in 1932 under the laws of the State of Delaware and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Consolidated Oil Corporation, the head office of which, (Consolidated Oil Corporation), is at 620 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Apparently Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Company does not publish a separate financial statement, its operating results being consolidated with those of other Consolidated Oil Corporation subsidiaries. I am not quite sure from your letter just what it was that your sister owned. Was it a part ownership of an oil lease held by Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Co? If so, I am quite unable to say what its value is. My suggestion is that you write to Consolidated Oil Corporation at the address given in New York City, describe as exactly as you can just what it is your sister owned, and ask them the questions you have asked me. Certainly they should be able to tell you.

**D. J. N., Montreal, Que.** BURWELL GOLD MINES can not be considered other than a purely speculative venture. The property adjoins Siscoe and Siscoe Extension. Diamond drilling is being carried out to probe what is said to be an important shear zone running across the Burwell claims in a northeasterly direction. This drilling is reported to have intersected two quartz veins, but no assays have yet been made public.

**M. H., London, Ont.** It is more difficult just now than ordinarily to suggest good investments, because of so many uncertain factors in the general business outlook. Why not buy shares in a good investment trust such as CORPORATE INVESTORS, CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND, or CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENTS? By so doing you will obtain both diversification and some measure of competent management, which latter is a good thing to have these days. Your broker will give you prices.

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## NEW LAMPS FOR OLD

Old Fashioned Principles of Thrift and Saving Not Likely  
to be Given Up For New Economic Theories

BY GEORGE GILBERT

THERE are very few people who could not use more money if they were put in possession of it. Accordingly, there is something alluring about various schemes put forward from time to time with the object of increasing the purchasing power of the population at no expense to the recipients.

One of these is the proposal that the government should issue purchasing power—money—and use it for the improvement of the economic condition of the Canadian people. Proponents of this scheme charge that at present the financial interests juggle money to suit themselves, without regard to the productive capacity or the needs of the country; that they take for themselves the profit out of the issue of money and credit, whereas money and credit should not be based upon a profit motive, but should be the blood stream of society, and that money should be the servant of mankind and not its master.

They admit that gold is a metal of intrinsic worth and value, but contend that it should not have a position of such tremendous importance in our monetary system. If the price of gold can be fixed at \$35 an ounce, why, they ask, should not the price of wheat, of beet, or of other necessities of life be fixed at an equal standard of value? Under the new economic system they propose to set up, wheat and other commodities will be recognized as being as valuable as gold, nickel, platinum, copper or any other metal.

While they charge capitalism with the creation of our present economic problems, and refer to the impossibility of building a sound superstructure on a rotten foundation, some of them are evidently of opinion that capitalism as it exists today can be made to operate both ways, that is, for the good of mankind or for the destruction of mankind. They contend, however, that the absolute control of money, credit and currency should be in the hands of the government.

THEY do not advocate the public ownership of any productive machinery, as they believe that if the capitalistic system were made to work for the welfare of mankind, it would be quite capable of producing wealth in abundance. It is rather something to be told that their new economic system would take care of that abundant production, irrespective of booms and depressions, and that it would provide for the welfare of all the people, not only of those who are blind or who were wounded in the war. Everyone, we are told, would be taken care of regardless of class and position in life.

According to their view, it is strong management of money that restricts production, while the productive capacity of the nation is capable of supplying all the needs of the people. Except in terms of money, they contend, the country is not poor, as there is no country in the world more richly endowed by nature than Canada.

When it is pointed out that what they propose is nothing more or less than inflation of the currency, and that all this new money would never be cancelled, their answer is that the same people who complain about such a proposal never complain about a system under which debt piles up and is never cancelled, also that the money issued represented the produced wealth of the country. We would have, instead of a debt system of economics, a wealth system which would in time balance or distribute our debts.

Further, in reply to those who would that we should save and tighten our belts in hard times, they say that instead of planting them to grow into great oaks, in this civilized age, when mankind by advancement in technological skill is able to produce wealth in abundance, it is regarded as absurd that people should be told to tighten their belts, to increase their capacity to produce more by consuming less. In their view it is an absolute necessity that our buying power should be put into the hands of the consumers in order that the consuming capacity will more nearly equal the productive capacity of mankind.

IN SHORT, what is needed they say is an adequate permanent currency scientifically calculated to expand consistently with our increasing population and our increasing ability to produce. Evidently we can no longer depend upon our banking system to furnish all the money required to do business with. It is the absence of money in circulation, they claim, which is defeating our efforts to exchange goods and services to the extent warranted by our productive capacity.

Therefore, it is contended, the main question before us today is, who is to control the future monetary policy of the country, and whether the profit motive shall be taken away from the monetary system, and the credit of the nation used for the welfare of the people of the country. We are warned that if evolution is not allowed to proceed in an orderly way, if it is dammed up first at one point and then at another, the same forces that make for evolutionary progress will likely blast a way by revolutionary methods.

According to the opinion of orthodox economists, it does not lie in the power of the government to issue purchasing power, because purchasing power depends upon the production of goods and services, although it is admitted

that a government can create conditions under which the people may themselves increase purchasing power. That is, the real income of a community consists essentially of the goods and services it produces, and therefore in considering any question of currency inflation it must be determined how far such a policy is likely to go in its ultimate effect in increasing or decreasing the productive power of the country.

Acceleration of production through inflation of the currency is only temporary, while in the end, according to the experience in other countries that have tried it, the results of inflation have been disastrous to the welfare of the entire population. Without denying the necessity of finding a solution of the problem of poverty and want in the midst of real and potential plenty, it must be admitted that inflation of the currency is not the answer.

MONEY in any form now used in Canada is only a title to goods and services, which are the product of someone's labor, but the money is not to be confused with the goods and services themselves. It is like a meal ticket; it entitles the holder to a meal, but is not the meal itself. In the view of the orthodox economist, a sound money system implies that the total amount of all money, taking into account its velocity of circulation, shall equal the value of the goods and services priced and to be distributed by it. Too little money, or money moving too slowly, causes a deflation, while too much money, or money moving too rapidly, causes inflation, and both are equally injurious.

There is truth in the statement that if we are to preserve a balanced economy, the government must assume some responsibility for encouraging production as well as for encouraging distribution. Money must be balanced with goods if we are to have a balanced economic structure. It is contended that it is the concentration of money in the hands of a few who cannot spend it, and who do not even find safe places in which to lend it, that causes the present disequilibrium. Were it not for these factors, it is claimed that the process of production would itself distribute sufficient purchasing power.

As far as the individual is concerned, however, if he wants to make sure of being in possession of sufficient purchasing power in the future, to provide for his own or his family's requirements, he must make provision for it in the present by foregoing the expending of some of his purchasing power through the exercise of thrift and the saving of the margin, large or small, of his earnings over his immediate needs.

Insurance offers him an excellent plan by which he can provide purchasing power for the future. It furnishes him with a systematic savings plan for the entire earning period of his life which will supply funds to take care of him in his declining years; also a guaranteed estate in the case of his prior death which will provide an annual income for his family until the children are able to fend for themselves, and educational opportunities to fit them to make the best use of their time and talents.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT WHEAT INSURANCE

ON MARCH 30 the United States Senate passed without a roll-call the Wheat Crop Insurance Bill designed to insure wheat farmers against crop failures due to drought, hail, floods, tornadoes, and other causes, maintain the buying power of such farmers, and provide for stable supplies of wheat for domestic consumption and the orderly flow of the commodity in inter-State commerce.

The bill creates a Federal Crop Insurance Corporation within the Department of Agriculture, the capital stock of which, to be subscribed by the Federal Government, is fixed at \$100,000,000.

Senator James P. Pope, Democrat of Idaho, in charge of the bill, explained that no part of the \$100,000,000 of capital stock would be used to pay indemnities during the first ten years. The capital will be a reserve to operate only in the event of several consecutive wheat crop failures.

The insurance plan permits a wheat farmer to insure his crop with the Government.

## AMENDMENTS TO FIRE MARSHAL'S ACT

IN THE Quarterly Bulletin of the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office attention is directed to a number of important amendments to the Fire Marshal's Act which were passed at the session of the Ontario Legislature just concluded. The amendments, receiving the Royal Assent on March 25 and coming into effect sixty days after that date, are as follows:

1. (17) Every person adjusting a claim against a fire insurance company in a municipality having an organized fire department shall, where such fire department has not been summoned to or attended at the fire giving rise to such claim, by notice in writing advise the chief of such fire department of the occurrence of such fire.

The reason for this is that fairly frequently fires occur to which the fire department has not been called and the claim is adjusted without the fire department ever hearing about the fire or being able to take any steps to prevent a recurrence from the same



CHARLES READE DENT, Secretary of the Confederation Life Association since 1924, who has retired, after an outstanding service with the Association of nearly fifty-one years. He has taken a prominent part in the development of the Association from a comparatively small beginning to its present position as one of the leading insurance companies in Canada, with branches in many other important fields throughout the world. It is of interest to know that he has been commissioned to write an historical account of the early years of the Association, an undertaking for which he is particularly well-equipped.

cause. Several instances were found where serious fires had resulted from the same cause as an earlier fire which had not been reported to the fire department, and this provision will enable the fire chief to take the necessary fire prevention measures. The notice to be given by the independent adjuster, company adjuster or agent adjusting the loss need not be on any special form as long as it is in writing.

The inspection powers of the Fire Marshal and staff and fire chiefs under the fire prevention provisions of Section 20 of the Fire Marshal's Act have had some clerical errors corrected and also additional authority given to order the installation of safeguards by way of fire extinguishers and fire alarms.

Some doubt had been cast upon the authority of the inspectors from the Fire Marshal's Office to take evidence under oath, which has always been the practice in years past and is one of the very important phases of the investigation of suspicious fires. This doubt has now been removed by specifically giving inspectors the power to subpoena witnesses and to take evidence under oath.

## AUSTRALIAN MOTOR LAW

IT IS announced that the Parliament of Queensland has recently passed a Motor Vehicles Insurance Act requiring owners of motor vehicles to take out third-party policies against liability for accidental bodily injury to others than the owner, his family, servants, or friends living with him, or to passengers being conveyed in or entering or leaving his car. It is laid down in the Act that a limited liability policy of £750 shall be deemed to constitute compliance with the Act. The insurance can be taken out through the insurance commissioner or any licensed insurer. The insured has a right to refuse the insurance if the applicant is not a suitable risk.

## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:—Being a subscriber of yours, and aware of certain privileges extended to me, I would like to send in a question to be answered on your insurance page.

Would you be kind enough to explain to me the difference between stock and mutual life insurance companies, their advantages and disadvantages, and which you think would be the best to take a policy with.

I would very much appreciate a full reply on this matter, as it concerns me a great deal.

—J. N. P., Montreal, Que.

Since the earliest days of life insurance, the comparative advantages and disadvantages of stock and mutual companies have been discussed by representatives of each class, with little prospect of ever arriving at a decision which will be accepted as conclusive by all concerned.

As a matter of fact, whether a company is the best one to take a policy with does not depend upon whether it is a stock company or a mutual company, but upon how well the company is managed in the interests of its policyholders, as shown by the net cost of insurance under its policies.

In the past there has been little difference in the net cost in the case of well-managed mutual companies and well-managed stock companies, the net cost being low in each class of companies, while in the case of poorly managed mutual companies and poorly managed stock companies the net cost has been high in each class. Given equality in managerial ability, the advantage in net cost is in favor of the mutual company, as all the profits accrue for the benefit of policyholders and none for the benefit of shareholders. But each company, whether mutual or stock, must be judged on the basis of the net cost of insurance under its policies, and not upon whether it is a stock company or a mutual company.

In the case of a new company, its capital stock affords additional security to the policyholders for the fulfillment of their contracts, but in the case of an old-established company capital stock is no longer required for that purpose, though it may still perform a useful function in providing a check upon the management if such is required at any time, unless the control of the stock is also under the control of the management.

In the United States there is usually a clear distinction between stock companies and mutual companies. In some States, including New York State, a stock company is permitted to issue

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## NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.



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only non-participating policies, while a mutual company can issue only participating contracts, so that a discussion of the relative advantages of stock and mutual companies usually means a discussion of the relative merits of participating and non-participating policies.

But no such distinction exists in this country, as mutual and stock companies alike are permitted to issue both participating and non-participating contracts, though the stock companies operating under the Dominion law are required to allot 99 per cent of the profits earned on participating policies to the holders of participating policies. Some companies voluntarily allot a higher percentage of the profits to their participating policyholders.

As long as you insure with a well-managed life company, whether mutual or stock, which is regularly licensed in this country and which has a deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders, you will be sure of obtaining insurance at a reasonable cost, and you or your beneficiary or beneficiaries will be sure of receiving the full face value of the policy when it matures as a claim, however far in the future that may be.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Your opinion concerning the following matter would be of much assistance and appreciated.

At a sacrifice sale I purchase a building for \$2,800. The building has a sound value of \$4,000 and is in good condition with no remodelling necessary. Intending to place insurance on this, I consult my agent, who advises me to place \$4,000 on the property. I do this.

In the event of a total loss the contract, as I understand, is a policy to indemnify for the actual cash value at the time of loss, becomes a policy to return to me \$1,200 over and above the price I paid for the property. On this basis it appears that the policy would be a contract of profit.

The adjuster who is sent to settle the loss discovers the actual purchase price of the building and reports to the company carrying the liability. Could not the company under the conditions of the policy, in spite of the fact it was written for a face value of \$4,000, offer to only pay \$2,800, less depreciation, and be upheld by the court on a settlement of this amount?

—W. C. G., Hamilton, Ont.

What determines the amount recoverable under a policy of fire insurance is the actual value at the time of the fire of the property destroyed, not its value at any other time, nor its prime cost. Suppose the property in question had been a gift, and you had insured it for \$4,000 and it burned, the insurance company could not very well claim that as the property had cost you nothing you had suffered no loss and accordingly were not entitled to any indemnity under the policy.

While the contract of fire insurance is a contract of indemnity, the word "indemnity" means adequate or full indemnity and in the case to which you refer, you would not be fully indemnified unless the amount recovered under the policy represented the actual value at the time of the fire of the property destroyed, irrespective of the purchase price.

In many cases the market value of the property at the time of the fire represents its real or intrinsic value. In such cases, payment of the market value would be an adequate indemnity, since the insured by coming into the market and purchasing similar property could be restored to his original position.

In other cases, payment of the market value does not give the insured an adequate indemnity, since he cannot reinstate the property for the sum representing its market value, but is compelled to incur further expenditure before he is restored to his original position. Consequently he would not be adequately indemnified unless he received the amount necessary and sufficient for reinstatement.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Would you kindly advise me if it would be to my advantage to avail myself of the interchange privilege in my Jubilee policy of London Life Insurance Company.

The interchange clause is for 15 years and I have still two years to change to 20-pay life or endowment policy.

The annual premium has been, on \$10,000 ordinary life, \$384.50. In future it will be \$347, on account of lapse of disability clause on attaining age 60.

S. A. E., North Battleford, Sask.

Whether it would be advisable to avail yourself of the interchange privileges in your London Life Jubilee policy would depend upon your present condition of health to a large extent, I should say. If your health were not

of the best, it would not be of advantage to make a change, as you are paying a low rate for your insurance protection, and as you have a favorable disability clause in your present policy.

On the other hand, if your health is excellent, and you are desirous of securing a policy with more of the investment element in it than is contained in your present policy, there is no reason why you should not make the change to either a 20-pay life or a 20-year endowment policy.

From a mathematical standpoint there is no advantage in changing from one policy to another, and one policy is the mathematical equivalent of the other, though, for the reasons given above, one policy may better meet your requirements or desires than another.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have an insurance policy which is payable to my wife. Can I change it, so that it will go to my daughter, without first getting the consent of my wife to the change.

—G. F. D., London, Ont.

It is not necessary to obtain the consent of your wife in order to effect a change of beneficiary from your wife to your daughter, as both belong to the class of preferred beneficiaries. You have the right to change from one preferred beneficiary to another preferred beneficiary as you may see fit, but you cannot make a change to a person outside the class of preferred beneficiaries without consent of the preferred beneficiary when once the policy has been made payable to such beneficiary.

Change of beneficiary may be made by filing a declaration with the policy or with the company carrying the insurance, or it may be made by re-writing your will. If made by way of a will, the policy should be identified by number and name of company carrying the insurance. Any subsequent change desired may be made in the same way, either by a declaration filed with the company, or by a declaration made in a will. If the declaration is made in a will, it is deemed to have been made, as against any subsequent declaration, at the date of the will and not at the death of the maker of the will.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

What is the object of requiring insurance companies doing business in Canada to maintain a deposit with the Government, and how are the public protected by such a deposit? A detailed explanation will be appreciated.

H. J., Winnipeg, Man.

Insurance companies registered under the Dominion Insurance law are required to make a deposit with the government at Ottawa as security for their liabilities in Canada. Their liabilities consist of unsettled losses, unearned premiums and other debts to the public. Other than native companies are required to maintain deposits in this country equal to their liabilities here, so it will be readily seen that the Canadian policyholders of such companies are well protected.

Experience over a period of sixty years has proved the value of these deposit requirements. In the past few years, especially, their effectiveness has been amply demonstrated. Many foreign insurance companies have got into financial difficulties, and have had to go into liquidation. A number of these companies were licensed in Canada, but in every case satisfactory arrangements were made without delay to take care fully of their Canadian liabilities by way of reinsurance with strong licensed companies, their Government deposits in Canada being ample for that purpose, so that their Canadian policyholders did not lose a dollar, whatever may be the final outcome to their other policyholders.

These Government deposits are not released so long as any liability remains in Canada, and they thus afford a continuing protection until all obligations in this country are fully taken care of. While affording needed security to the public, these deposit requirements inflict no hardship on the companies complying with them, as the companies derive all the revenue from the deposited securities just the same as if they were in their own vaults. The only difference is it is a vital one, however, between having the securities in the vaults of the Government at Ottawa and in the vaults of the various companies, is that, in the event of a company getting into a precarious financial position or going on the rocks, the securities cannot be disposed of or withdrawn from Canada, but are available for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

## THE GROWING THREAT OF WORLD INFLATION

(Continued from Page 41)

money. They print bonds. These bonds, or at least a considerable part of them, they sell, not to investors who have saved money out of their income but to banks which give them the right to draw cheques to pay officials and soldiers and workmen and contractors. This money which the banks give the governments is not merely the money that people have deposited with them. It is anywhere up to, say, ten times as much.

This purchasing power was not earned. It does not represent goods produced that are offered in exchange for other goods. It is artificial purchasing power which enables persons who do not produce melons to share what melons there are. Naturally, the melon producers have less melon to eat; they are the victims of an inflation.

WE MUST not be distracted from the essential fact because some governments are borrowing printed money to finance armaments and others to build schools and others to take care of the unemployed. In an economic sense they are all doing exactly the same thing, and the apparent difficulties are due to political bookkeeping. All governments are spending money on military affairs, on

schools, on the dependent, and all of them are borrowing to do it. But in some countries the people like it better if they are told that the borrowing is done for the national defense and in others they like it better when they are told that it is done for social services.

We in the United States, for example, like to say that our inflationary deficit is due to the unemployed and so our budget is set up that way. The French and British and Germans prefer to say that their deficits are due to their military needs. So their budgets are set up that way. But if it were thought politically expedient, Mr. Daniel Bell of the Treasury could in an afternoon make our budget demonstrate by what might be called selective bookkeeping that the deficit is not due to recovery and relief but to wars past, present and future. And with equal ease M. Leon Blum could produce a French budget showing that it is not national defense but social services which are unbalancing the budget.

What this means is that a deficit financed by inflationary money is an inflationary deficit whether you spend it on armaments, the unemployed or on the joy of burying gold in Washington that has just been mined in South Africa.

# SANCTUARY



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# STERLING'S STATUS

Britain Must Maintain Fair Exchange Value to Enable Expansion in Overseas Markets

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

AFTER the British budget, attention is likely to be directed towards the position of sterling and, in particular, towards the position of the British Exchange Equalisation Account. If expenditure on rearmament involves inflation, the foreign-exchange market is likely to witness bearish operations against sterling. If the implementation of the arms program is accompanied, as it seems likely to be, by an all-round rise in industrial costs on a considerable scale, then money might become dearer in Great Britain, and the tendency of sterling will correspondingly be stronger.

It can be seen that the position of the £ is by no means simple. It is undoubtedly overvalued in relation to the dollar, and is probably still somewhat undervalued in relation to the franc, even after the latest depreciation of the latter. But this position will be defended under the terms of the tripartite agreement by the whole of the resources available to the Exchange Equalisation Account.

STERLING cannot be viewed through London alone, since this agreement exists; Paris and Washington must also be taken into account. So far as France is concerned, now that the details of the defence loan are safely negotiated, the problem again refers to the broader economic difficulties. If, as M. Blum hopes and as his economic advisers believe, recovery in France will be accelerated, then the franc's worries will be over, for there will be an automatic rectification of its overvaluation.

But France is not yet by any means an attractive home for foreign money. Even the reputation of account of the defence loan was of modest dimensions, and foreign capitalists have not yet shown any disposition to invest on the Paris Bourse in preference to Wall Street and London. And it is clear that further troubles, such as those which in both the economic and political spheres might well be caused by a continued upward march of prices, would again drive about a flock of only timid Paris. In the event the Exchange Equalisation Account would, in order to maintain the parity, have to utilize much of the gold which, it is not, even now, overvalued.

The United States position is similarly important. The Administration seems determined to put a stop to the rise in prices. Some further rise in prices, based on the fact that the industry's labor costs have risen, and it is by no means certain that an effective home-market sale of the type which Mr. Layton desires would be feasible. The U. S. has not yet put her full hand into the program, and so has perhaps a better chance of controlling the trend in prices than Great Britain or France has.

This complicates the problems for rising costs in Great Britain and France will mean an upward trend in the price of sterling and the franc, while the position of the dollar, however, it seems in America would tend to suggest the value in terms of these two currencies would rather be in a steady state, at least.

It is such a situation which might involve the abandonment of the tripartite agreement.

THIS raises the question how far the Exchange Equalisation Account should be used to effect an artificial stabilization between the currencies. Fluctuations in the exchange are at least a reflection of movements of goods and services. The machinery of the Exchange Equalisation Account, which is designed to stabilize the value of the pound in relation to the dollar and the franc, is not designed to stabilize the value of the pound in relation to the dollar and the franc. It is designed to stabilize the value of the pound in relation to the dollar and the franc.

It is such a situation which might involve the abandonment of the tripartite agreement.



JACK MOAR, head of Skyline Express Ltd., the newly-organized transport company which will tie together the northern mining areas and offer a fast connection to the transcontinental air lines from Toronto. The powerful new airliners being put into service by the company have been specially designed for service in the territory over which they will operate.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 41)

of its advance of the past two or more years, it should work down, over a period of months, to or below 49 on the Dow-Jones railroad average and 152 on the industrial average. These figures, respectively, represent a three-eighths cancellation, by each average, of its total advance since the last full correction in the general market, which correction followed the vigorous advance of 1933. They are given in line with Dow's statement that at some point in every main trend a counter-movement can be expected cancelling three-eighths or more of the main movement.

If the market, rather than undertaking a full correction now, is postponing this event, as it did on the spring break of about one year ago, then a normal point of support and turn-about for the present decline would be around 55.53 on the rail average, 175.169 on the industrial average. These figures represent technical cancellations of the single leg of advance witnessed over the past twelve months. Such a decline would approximate or compare about equally with the decline in the industrial average that occurred in March 1935, and with the decline in both the rails and the industrials that occurred in April of 1936.

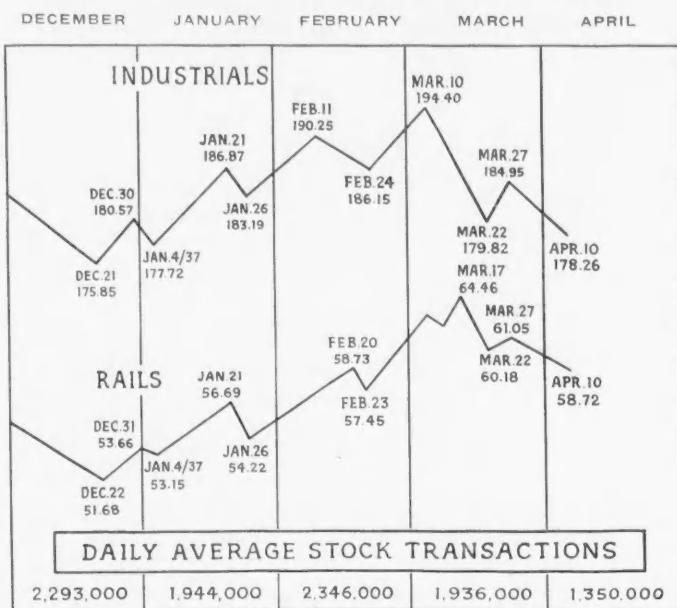
Should the last mentioned type of break be under way, then, on Wednesday's closes (April 7, 1937) the decline, from the standpoint of extent, could be said to be at least two-thirds over. As to duration, counter-movements of the character under discussion customarily run from three to six weeks, which compares with a four-week movement for the present decline to date.

MARKET POSITION—Until a clear signal of a change in the Intermediate Trend occurs investors and speculators should maintain the following conservative position:

Investors should hold about 50% industrial bonds or debentures, preferably with stock purchase or stock conversion privileges attached, about 15% to 25% in common stocks, and cash about 25% to 35%.

Speculators on margin should be wholly liquid 100% in cash, and investors who confine themselves to common stocks should have a cash reserve of about 30%.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

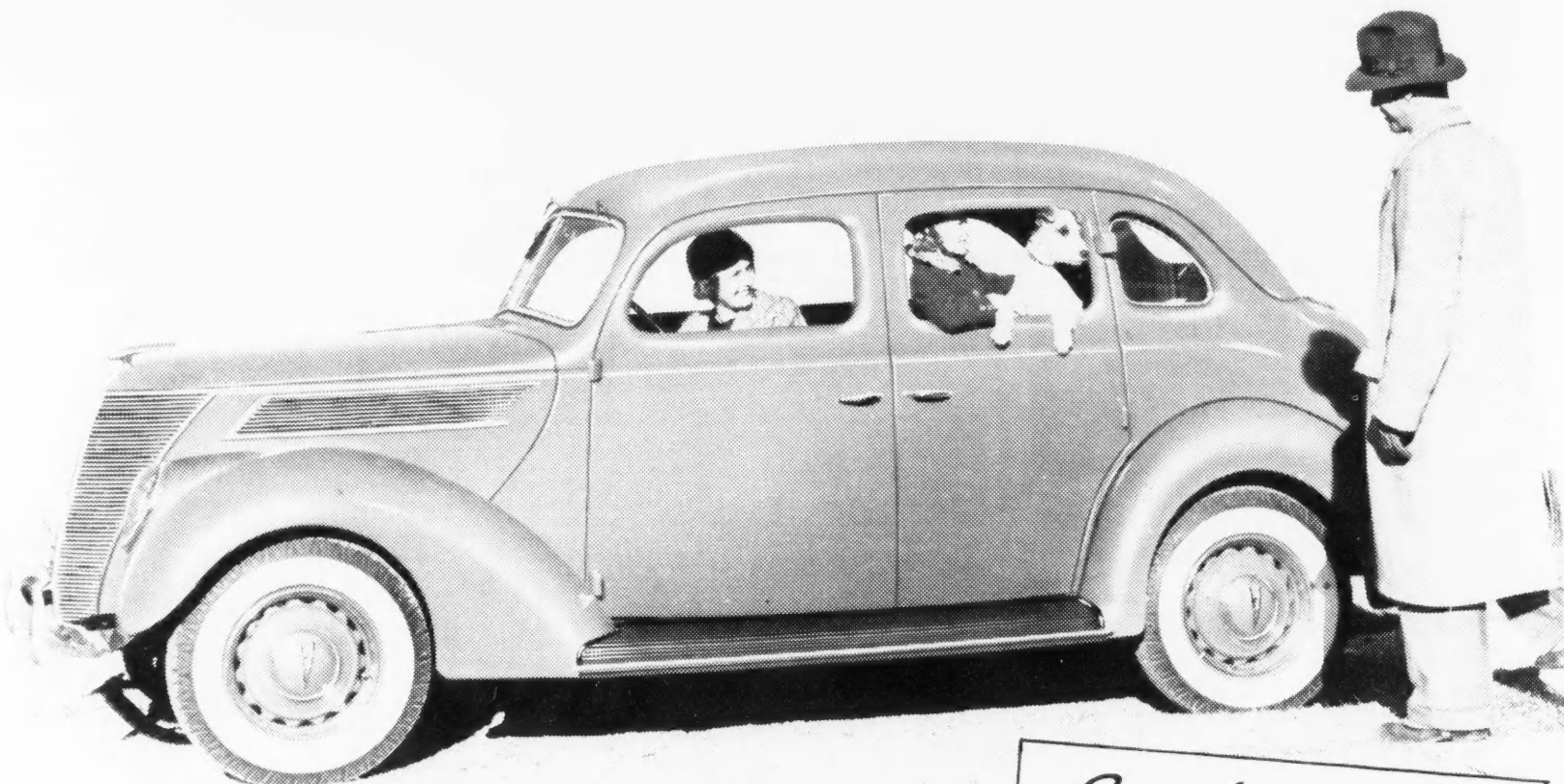


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# MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

REPORTS about a possible decline in the price of gold a week ago rocked the markets of the world.

The reports were quickly denied as mere rumors and having no foundation in fact.

However, I am in a position to know the reports were more than a rumor and that the question of what to do in regard to stabilization of the price of gold is exercising the minds of government leaders in London, Washington and Paris.

Washington is at least uneasy, if not actually alarmed, at the relentless flow of gold in that direction. Continuation of the flow would mean more vaults, more complications, more sterilization of the metal. It is unofficially estimated that close to \$100,000,000 in gold has already been sterilized.

I understand that when matters reached a crisis a week or so ago, when certain shipments of gold reached New York the question of price actually arose among certain banks, and for a moment it looked as though a free market for the metal was about to develop. Again, as in many another world crisis, London filled the gap.

My understanding now is that "Europe" or "London" has undertaken to absorb more gold and lessen the flow of the metal to Washington. Officials at Washington are thereby permitted to declare they know of no thought or plan to alter the price of gold.

Kirkland Lake Gold, is developing very rich ore at the 3,450 ft. level. Production during recent weeks amounted to nearly \$4,000 per day. In addition to the fact that mill heads have risen to around \$20 per ton is the fact that diamond drilling to the 3600 ft. horizon has brought up 15 ft. of ore assaying \$121 in gold per ton. It is not possible to base estimates on one drill core, but the intersection is significant.

Waite-Amulet is to resume production within 60 days. The scale of operation to be attained within 90 days is somewhat greater than formerly expected. The mill on the Amulet section is to operate at 350 tons per day, but, in addition to this, plans have been completed to send a further 100 tons of high-grade copper ore direct from the Waite to the Noranda Smelter. On 16 cent copper a net profit of \$1,000 to \$1,250 per day is indicated from this direct smelting ore alone.

### CHAMPION MORTGAGE

ANNUAL report of Champion Mortgage Corporation Ltd. for 1936 shows that during the past five years the company has practically doubled its assets during each year of business.

Under a trust agreement with the Montreal Trust Co. the company is required to maintain on deposit \$110 worth of assets for each \$100 of liability to its certificate holders. According to recent statement by Patiquin & Johnstone, chartered accountants, who audit the company's books, the ratio of quick assets to liabilities to certificate holders was over 150 to 100, at December 31, 1936, rather than the stipulated minimum of 110 to 100.

The auditor's statement continues: "The liquid position of the company is carefully maintained and it at present holds cash, government bonds and high grade municipal bonds sufficient to liquidate its entire liability to certificate holders. In addition to the above, other investments are confined to amortized mortgages on residential property so that the company will have no difficulty in maturing the savings certificates which it sells."

"All dividends have been paid to date on preference shares, but no dividends have been declared on common shares, the policy of the company being to defer payment of dividends on the common stock holdings and thus add to the strength of its financial position."

All investments are made by the Montreal Trust Company and mortgages are accepted only on owner-occupied properties in leading Canadian cities and do not exceed in any instance 50 per cent of the valuation of the property. As the auditor's statement reveals, mortgages at present represent a minor part of the company's assets.

The company is applying for a Dominion charter and opening new head offices in Toronto. It operates over the three western provinces, and two eastern provinces. Letters from



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(Furnished by A. J. Patterson, Jr. & Co. Limited, Toronto, April 12, 1937.)

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS	
Acadia Sugar 6% Pfd.	5.25 5.50
Acme Farmers Dairy 7% Pfd.	60.00 62.00
Algoma Steel Corp. 5% Pfd.	85.00 87.00
Andean Nat. Corp.	
(Inv. 4.00)	48.25 48.75
Assoc. Tel. & Tel. 6% Pfd.	40.00 42.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper Com.	14.50 15.00
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Canada Starch 7% Pfd.	106.00
Can. Tube & Steel Ltd. Pfd.	80.50
Can. Wire & Cable	
6% Pfd.	113.50 116.50
Can. Airways	8.00 9.00
Can. Industries 7% Pfd.	128.00 131.00
Can. Westinghouse	71.00 72.00
Dom. Food & Steel	
6% Pfd.	98.50 100.00
Dominion Woollens 6% Pfd.	1.75 2.75
Dunlop Tire 7% Pfd.	90.00 92.00
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Devoted to a comprehensive survey of gold mining in Northwestern Quebec, the current issue of our quarterly publication "Investments" sets forth in detail the remarkable expansion of this new field, gold production of which increased from \$76,000 ten years ago to \$23,000,000 in 1936.

In addition, this issue of "Investments" also contains a large scale map of the area under review, showing the location of 156 properties either in production, under development, or in the prospect stage.

Investors will find much of vital interest in this publication; copies will be gladly furnished on request.

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# TRADE UNIONISM AND THE C.I.O.

(Continued from Page 41)  
expressing Labor ebullition at the election of the Popular Front Government under the Socialist Premier Blum. "Occupation of factories" was one of the most sinister features of the condition of labor unrest, approaching anarchy, in Italy which led to the rise and triumph of Fascism as the only effective alternative to a Soviet.

Great Britain has been exceptional among European countries in maintaining domestic peace, that is to say, in avoiding clashes between sections of the population and the forces of the State. But Britain has suffered very grievously since the War from the antagonism between Capital and Labor. This is a neutral way of expressing the fact. Some would say Britain suffered from the swollen power of the trade unions. Britain's share of world exports declined every year from 1924 to 1928. In those years, when the rest of the world was enjoying a trade boom, Britain had three times the pre-war average of unemployment.

The great trouble in England was the "rigidity" of wages in the "sheltered" industries, that is, the industries which from their nature were not subject to foreign competition and which had trade unions which maintained wages at levels causing burdensome costs to the unsheltered industries, which had their own trade unions indeed, but which were forced to adapt their wages as far as humanly possible to the conditions of world competition.

LABOR unions can be, and have been sometimes, a great force for social and economic disruption. Hence the nervousness of business in the presence of the C.I.O. has not been without reason. But the question arises: what is the right way to deal with the situation? Should business declare war on the new unionism, should it adopt a resistant attitude, not taking the offensive but holding ground against it as long as possible, or should it freely recognize it and seek to make terms with it on a business basis, which means a basis of mutual advantage?

The policy of war against unionism has been tried long and frequently and it has always failed in democratic countries. According to English law the primary activities of trade unions are in restraint of trade and therefore illegal at common law. Moreover, until 1825 there were statute laws, the Combination Acts, expressly against trade unions. Not until 1871 were unions so legalized that a court would hear an action brought by a union against a defaulting official. The English unions have had to fight every inch of their way in the progress achieved. There was a war against them but they won. The same is true of Germany, Belgium and France.

The same is true of the United States. Before Samuel Gompers established the A.F.L. on the conservative foundations of skilled craft unionism there had been many a bitter struggle. Gompers organized only the aristocracy of labor; the unskilled masses remained unorgan-

ized. Desperate efforts to organize them were defeated by strong-arm methods. The steel industry was the decisive field of battle and in the struggles of 1919 and 1920 the employers, under the drastic generalship of Judge Gary, smashed the attempts at unionization under Gompers, Fitzpatrick, and the John L. Lewis who is still with us. "You can't organize steel" became the despairing doctrine in the ranks of American labor. But within the last few weeks the miraculous has happened and the great corporations of United States Steel have not only recognized the C.I.O. unions but have granted wage increases without



E. C. WOOD, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited.

a struggle. I take this as showing that the steel industry, after generations of struggle, has abandoned the policy of war against unionism.

General Motors and Chrysler in the United States have fought as much as honor demands and have now recognized the union. Ford, it appears, is determined to fight. His test is yet to come. But with the special example of U.S. steel, and of trade unionism in general in all countries, the lesson of experience seems to be that unionization can only be hindered temporarily, it cannot be stopped altogether.

IF WE reject the policy of an aggressive war against unions we may consider the policy of a delaying movement, a rear-guard action, of staving off unionization as long as possible. This seems to have been the policy in the auto industries, for it is impossible to believe that General Motors and Chrysler were at the end of their powers of resistance when they signed agreements with the union. The philosophy of the delaying movement seems to be that if the unions get their demands too easily they will be always using the accelerator and never the brake. It is good policy to make the strikers know what a stoppage means in lost wages, and to throw on the

union the financial burden of affording necessary relief to the families whom it temporarily deprives of their means of livelihood. These Fabian tactics against the unions may or may not be necessary and advantageous, but if so our situation is indeed a miserable one. Industry is a state of guerrilla hostilities instead of a partnership, a co-operative enterprise between labor and capital.

The third possible policy is one of mutual trust and free co-operation between employers and the chosen organizations of the workers. This is not quixotic; it is already the policy widely adopted even in a weakly organized country like Canada, so far as some of the old-established craft unions are concerned. Employers might prefer to be without the unions, but they know they have to deal with them and therefore they try to be as friendly as possible; they do not make war on them. The Canadian railways are an example of this adaptation to realities. The A.F.L. is receiving many bouquets these days from critics of the C.I.O. The A.F.L. is praised for its moderation and sanity by some who denounce the C.I.O. Personally I would praise the A.F.L. only with reservations, but at any rate the A.F.L. is not impossible for business to get on with and business does not think it needs to have the blood-letting of a brief strike merely to keep the A.F.L. unions from getting too bumptious.

Is there any real reason to fear that the C.I.O. will be more intractable than the A.F.L.? John L. Lewis is an A.F.L. leader of thirty years' standing. Why should he depart in the C.I.O. from the attitude which he has maintained with such advantage to himself in the United Mine Workers of America? The orthodox trade union leader no more wants strikes than the professional soldier wants wars. Strikes mean great trouble for union leaders, and great expense and risk for the unions. The leader is disposed to hold out for no more than he can get peacefully, and he often is fully appreciative of the employers' difficulties. The essential function of a trade union is to make collective bargains with the employers on behalf of the workers, and the leader is a skilled negotiator or bargainer, who makes the best business deal that can be made for those he represents.

THE description given in the preceding paragraph applies to the ordinary conservative A.F.L. unions. It has still to be proved that it applies to the C.I.O. unions, though from the antecedents of John L. Lewis at least, we may expect it to apply to them. But what makes unionization an uncertain and potentially dangerous factor is the prevailing philosophy, or state of mind, of the more active elements in the rank-and-file, which will sooner or later inevitably be reflected in the leadership and policy of the unions.

I have described unions that accept the present system of private business and merely strive to make the best bargains for their members within the system. They really meet employers on a business basis, recognizing that a bargain must be fairly satisfactory to the two sides. But unions can be revolutionary; they may become inspired with the notion that the system of private business should be destroyed or at least radically changed. Socialist ideas in the British trade unions caused a so-called militant policy which culminated in the General Strike of 1926 and the eight-month stoppage of the coal mines, a major disaster from which the British coal industry has not yet recovered and probably never will recover. The British trade unions did not become truly revolutionary but they were excessively political.

In Canada we have had revolutionary unions, those of the detuned Workers' Unity League, now sailing under A.F.L. colors but with the same Red captains. The real danger from trade unionist quarters in Canada is in Red mentality and Red leadership, which is a question quite separate from that of the C.I.O. and can only be dealt with in a separate article. When the franchise was given to the town workers in England, Disraeli, the Tory Democrat, said: "We must educate our masters." The social need in Canada is to educate labor in the realities of economics. This was a hint thrown out by Mr. Lapointe in a recent speech in the House of Commons.

The effort of educating labor to policies of industrial co-operation and peace will have the best chance of success if concessions which must be given sooner or later are given sooner rather than later, if unions are judged on their actual records and not on fears of possible future wrongs, if U.S.-Canadian organizations are recognized as being no more "foreign" when they represent labor than when they represent capital, if those who in newspapers for example—try to stir up feeling against the C.I.O. are recognized as being "agitators" as much as those who agitate for the union, if hysteria is generally avoided, and, above all, if the government shows itself impartially administering the law and enforcing justice instead of taking one side against the other when a dispute is in progress.

### Financial Editor, Saturday Night:

I want to express my appreciation of your courtesy in so promptly replying to my recent enquiry about—and—more particularly since I failed to enclose with my request for information the usual stamped, addressed envelope. I am enclosing that stamp. In itself it doesn't mean much, but when several hundreds of us do the same thing, it does add materially to the cost of doing business.

Your suggestions in your columns have paid my subscription to your paper a good many times over, but I find the entire paper most enjoyable, and look forward to its arrival each week with much pleasurable anticipation.

—G. D. A., Winnipeg, Man.

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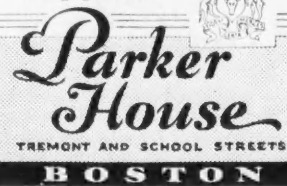
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